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THE FOURTH YEAR

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VOLUME FOUR

The Technical Services

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OCCUPATION FORCES IN EUROPE SERIES, 1948

1 July — 31 December 1948

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HISTORICAL DIVISION EUROPEAN COMMAND

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HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN COMMAND
Office of the Commander-in-Chief

AFO 403
July 1949

SUBJECT: Occupation Forces in Europe Series

TO : All Concerned

1. The Department of the Army has directed that a current history be maintained of the activities of the United States Occupation Forces. The preparation of the history of the U.S. Army of Occupation in Germany is the responsibility of the Historical Division, European Command. Histories of the U.S. Air Forces in Europe and the Office of Military Government, U.S., are prepared independently by those organizations, and the United States Naval Forces in Europe has its own channels for reporting. On 1 January 1949 the United States Forces in Austria (USFA) assumed responsibility for the history of USFA.

2. The Occupation Forces in Europe Series, published by the Historical Division, EUCOM, consisting of studies, monographs, and consecutive narratives constitutes an official history. Each publication in the Series is based upon careful examination of pertinent correspondence, directives, and other documents, and is a digest and summary of the periodic reports of operations which are submitted to the Historical Division by all staff divisions and major units of the European Command. Before publication each manuscript is reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the appropriate staff divisions or subordinate command having a primary interest in the subject.

3. The publications in this Series attempt to furnish a factual and complete account of leading problems and their solutions, major operations, and lessons learned in the course of the occupation. They are, therefore, immediately valuable in orienting key personnel arriving for duty in the European Command. They also serve as source material for current instruction in Command and Staff schools of the Army, and eventually will be used in the preparation of a definitive history by the Department of the Army.

4. In order to make all facts available for these purposes, persons to whose attention these publications come are invited to forward comments and criticisms to the Historical Division, European Command, AFO 403, U.S. Army.



C. R. HUEBNER

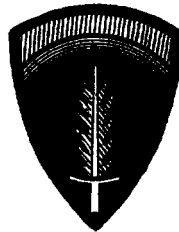
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Acting Commander-in-Chief

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The Fourth Year of the Occupation

1 July — 31 December 1948



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Occupation Forces in Europe Series, 1948

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EUROPEAN COMMAND
KARLSRUHE, GERMANY
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Table of Contents

Volume IV

THE TECHNICAL SERVICES

Chapter		Page
XXIV:	CHEMICAL DIVISION	1
XXV:	ENGINEER DIVISION	10
XXVI:	MEDICAL DIVISION.	34
XXVII:	ORDNANCE DIVISION	58
	Personnel and Training.	60
	Operations.	66
XXVIII:	QUARTERMASTER DIVISION.	82
	Organization & Administration	82
	Quartermaster Installations	86
	Operations.	92
XXIX:	SIGNAL DIVISION	102
	Signal Communications	106
	Supply & Procurement.	114
	Army Pictorial Activities	120
XXX:	TRANSPORTATION DIVISION	123
XXXI:	FINANCE DIVISION.	146

Tables

	Page
Table 1: Total Actual Strength Engr Units	12a
2: Average Strength Engr Units.	12a
3: Number and Type Engr Units	13a
4: Opnl Assignment of Engr Troop Units.	13b
5: Opnl Assignment of Engr Labor Units.	14a
6: Engr Oprs by Type of Project	23a
7: Engr Oprs by Commands.	23b
8: Construction Projects, 1948 Calendar Year.	24a
9: Survey of Enemy War Installations, Dec 48.	25a
10: Engr School Graduates.	28a
11: Roster of Medical Div Chiefs, 31 Dec 48.	35
12: Med Sv, Consolidated Admissions, 1948.	42
13: Venereal Disease Incidence Rates	42
14: Med Consultants Visiting EUCOM	46
15: Expenditures, Central Hosp Fund.	55
16: Tonnage & Vehicles Transferred to STEG, 30 Sep 48.	70
17: Passengers Embarked & Debarked, BPE.	131
18: Cargo Outloaded & Discharged, BPE.	131
19: Railway Car Situation.	135
20: Trans-Atlantic Flights	135
21: Transportation Accounts Processed.	143
22: Organization of Audit Agency, EUCOM, 31 Dec 48	159

TABLE OF CONTENTS (cont.)

Charts

	Page
Chart 1: Engineer Division Organization, 31 Dec 48, . . . preceding	12
2: Medical Division Organization, 1 Dec 48, "	34
3a&3b: Medical Division, Admission Rates. "	43
4: Ordnance Division Functional Organization, 18 Oct 48 "	59
5: Quartermaster Division Organization, 21 Sep 48 "	82
6: Giessen QM Depot Organization, 1 Nov 48. "	88
7: Munich QM Depot Organization, Dec 48 "	89
8: EUCOM QM School Center Organization. "	90
8a: Food Sv Branch Pers & Organization, 31 Dec 48.	90a
9: Signal Division Organization, 1 Oct 48 preceding	103
10: Signal Division Local Procurement. "	116

Map

Transportation Division Area Traffic Offices.	Preceding 124
---	---------------

Volumes for the Period 1 Jul - 31 Dec 48

Volume I: THE COMMAND AND THE STAFF UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF
THE CHIEF OF STAFF

- Chapter I: International Trends and Events and Their Effects upon the
Occupation Forces
- II: Organization, Policies, and Administration of the European
Command
- III: Commander in Chief, EUCOM
- IV: Deputy Commander in Chief and Chief of Staff and Secretary,
General Staff
- V: The Advisers
- VI: Inspector General Division
- VII: Public Information Division
- VIII: Budget and Fiscal Division
- IX: Historical Division
- X: Allied Contact Division
- XI: Troop Information and Education Division

Volume II: THE GENERAL STAFF

- Chapter XII: Personnel and Administration Division
- XIII: Intelligence Division
- XIV: Operations, Plans, Organization and Training Division
- XV: Logistics Division
- XVI: Civil Affairs Division

Volume III: THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

- Chapter XVII: Judge Advocate Division
- XVIII: Adjutant General Division
- XIX: Chaplain Division
- XX: Provost Marshal Division
- XXI: Special Services Division
- XXII: EUCOM Exchange System
- XXIII: Dependents School Division

Volume IV: THE TECHNICAL SERVICES, Chapters XXIV to XXXI

Volume V: THE MAJOR COMMANDS

- Chapter XXXII: Military Posts Division
- XXXIII: Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation
- XXXIV: American Graves Registration Command, European Area
- XXXV: Commanding Officer, Special Troops and Headquarters Commandant
- XXXVI: U.S. Air Forces, Europe
- XXXVII: Relations with the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.)
- XXXVIII: Relations with U.S. Forces, Austria

List of Lower Classifications

The contents of the following Chapter are CONFIDENTIAL:

Chapter XXX: Transportation Division

The contents of the following Chapters are RESTRICTED:

Chapter XXVI: Medical Division
 XXVIII: Quartermaster Division
 XXIX: Signal Division

CHAPTER XXIV

Chemical Division

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CONFIDENTIAL**
AUTHORITY *Commander in Chief
European Command.*

CHAPTER XXIV

Chemical Division

1. Functions of the Division

During the second half of 1948, the mission of the Chemical Division, EUCOM Headquarters, was fivefold: to advise the Command on all types of Chemical Corps activities; to operate the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot; to complete the disposal of surplus chemical property and the demilitarization of captured toxic ammunition remaining in the U.S. Zone; to promote technical and training functions of the division; and lastly, to inspect the (1) maintenance of Chemical Corps equipment assigned to troops, units, and posts.

2. Staff Developments

No changes in the organization of the Chemical Division occurred during the six-month period. Col. Charles E. Loucks, who had joined the division (2) on 22 June 1948, became its chief on 1 July. Lt. Col. Roland P. Fournier

succeeded him as Chief of the Administration Branch. On 8 November Lt. Col. William M. Fiske was sent by the Department of the Army for ninety days' temporary duty to initiate a training program in the operation of smoke generators. He also served as Acting Chief of the Technical and Training Branch. Maj. James Watson continued as Chief of the Supply Branch throughout the period.

3. Personnel Strength

a. Authorizations

The authorized strength of the Office of the Chief, Chemical Division, was originally three officers, four enlisted men, five American (or Allied or neutral) employees, and five German employees. Except for the reduction of German employees to four, the personnel authorization did not change during the period under review. (3)

b. Actual Strength

On 1 July 1948 assigned personnel of the Division comprised four officers, four enlisted men, and ten civilian employees. At the end of the year, actual strength amounted to seven military and nine civilian personnel.

4. Demilitarization of Enemy Toxic Ammunition

a. Scuttling of Munitions

During July and August the 193d Chemical Depot Company sent about 5,000 tons of captured enemy toxic munitions from the St. Georgen Chemical Depot near Munich to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation, where they were loaded aboard hulks for scuttling in the North Sea. The sinking of these

toxics, completed on 26 August, terminated the program for demilitarizing captured enemy toxic ammunition as required by Control Council Directive (4)
No. 46.

b. Total Amounts Demilitarized

During the two years following establishment of the program on 1 September 1946, the St. Georgen Depot disposed of bulk toxics and toxic ammunition from captured enemy stocks in the following quantities: (5)

<u>Method of Disposition</u>	<u>Long Tons</u>
Total tonnage disposed of:	102,857
Shipped for demilitarization	30,532
Sold to STEG for conversion into fertilizer	1,355
Demilitarized at Depot	45,538
Scuttled at sea.	18,337
Empty cases sold as scrap.	7,095

5. Inactivation of Depot Company

On 6 September the 193d Chemical Depot Company, stationed at St. Georgen, was inactivated and its members transferred to the 63d Chemical Base Depot and Maintenance Company at the Hanau Chemical Depot. (6)

6. The Chemical Corps Depot at Hanau

With the closing of St. Georgen Depot, which was the last of five temporary chemical depots charged with disposing of captured German toxic munitions, the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot became the only remaining installation under the direct operational control of the Chief of the Chemical Division. During the entire six-month period the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot

comprised the Office of the Commanding Officer, the Administration Division, the Stock Control Division, the Operations Division, the Maintenance Division, the Laboratory Division, and Assigned Troops. (7)

The Depot was staffed by members of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 15th Chemical Base Depot, commanded by Lt. Col. Donald E. Yanka; and the 63d Chemical Base Depot and Maintenance Company, commanded by Capt. Paul H. McConnell. Capt. Serge Tonetti served as chief of Laboratory Division at the depot.

a. The 15th Chemical Base Depot

On 30 September the 15th Chemical Base Depot was assigned nine officers, an overstrength of three on the authorized manning level. It lacked a warrant officer, but had its full complement of nineteen enlisted men. By the end of 1948, a warrant officer had replaced one of the commissioned officers with the Headquarters and Headquarters Company. The remaining two officers who constituted the overstrength were on a competitive tour of duty for appointment to the Regular Army.

b. The 63d Chemical Base Depot

The original authorization of the 63d Chemical Base and Maintenance Company for six officers was reduced to four officers and a warrant officer during the half year under review. As the result of absorbing men from the inactivated 193d Chemical Depot Company, company strength rose to 123, an overstrength of 38. By the end of the year only seventy-six enlisted men were assigned to the 63d Chemical Base Depot and Maintenance Company, which (8) included a laboratory cell of four men.

c. Civilian Strength

The Hanau Depot employed five American civilians, and one more was on requisition at the end of the year. The authorization for 200 German employees was reduced to 185 on 31 July, and to 170 on 1 September. An additional decrease of five became effective on 31 December.

d. Mission

Throughout the latter half of 1948 the Hanau Depot continued to perform its assigned mission of procuring, issuing, and storing all Chemical Corps supplies of Classes II, IV, and V for the Command; performing field and base maintenance of such supplies; operating the EUCOM Chemical Base Laboratory; disposing of surplus property; and conducting all operations for the Chief of the Chemical Division, together with such technical inspections as were required. (9)

7. The Base Chemical Laboratory

After being under construction for a year, the Base Chemical Laboratory at the Hanau Depot opened for operations on 17 September 1948. The laboratory was staffed by ten German chemists under the supervision of Dr. Alfred Rabl, a U.S. civilian who was assigned as Chief Chemist at the end of July. The chemists, whose services were available to all Army agencies of the Command, prepared qualitative and quantitative analyses of both organic and inorganic matter and maintained surveillance over the Depot's chemical munitions. The laboratory was visited during September by Maj. Gen. Alden Waitt, Chief, Chemical Corps, and by Dr. I. N. Beall, Assistant Chief of Research and Engineering, both of the Department of the Army. The (10)

Division assisted Dr. Beall in obtaining from German industrialists (11)
technical information required for research purposes in the United States.
Projects undertaken by the laboratory during the period included super-
vising the disposal of deteriorated cylinders of chlorine at the Hanau
Engineer Base Depot, developing a solution for the chemical treatment of
paper to permit the rapid destruction of classified material, determining
the solvent properties of kerosene and the effectiveness of Stoddard
solvent and trichlorethylene in degreasing metallic parts and dry cleaning
fabrics, fireproofing drapes and curtains, and procuring technical
(12)
equipment for the Army Chemical Center.

8. Disposals of Excess and Surplus Property

a. Excess Supplies

The outshipment of fifteen tons of excess chemical supplies
during the last quarter completed the return of excess materials from the
Chemical Division to the Zone of Interior.

b. Surplus Chemicals

Chemical supplies surplus to Command needs were transferred to
STEG, the German receiving agency, for use in the local economy according
to terms of the German Bulk Sale Agreement of 23 January 1948. The oper-
ation, which consisted of three bulk transfers comprising 439.50 tons of
(13)
surplus valued at \$456,834.70, was completed by 30 September 1948.

9. Training Activities

A reduction in staff prevented the assignment of personnel to the

Technical and Training Branch of the Chemical Division. Before the arrival of Colonel Fiske in early November, the Chief of the Administrative Branch directed training operations, serving as the Division's "Maneuver Planning Officer" at conferences held by the Director, Operations, Plans, Organization, and Training Division, in preparation for winter and spring training exercises. Since early 1946, Command directives had limited chemical warfare training in the U.S. Zone to controlling civil disturbances and decontaminating persons and equipment with soap, water, and ointment-items normally carried by troops. From 2 to 15 December, instruction in the operation of M2 Smoke Generators was given at the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot to five officers and fifteen enlisted men of units authorized smoke generators. In order to anticipate the use of the latest scientific types of warfare by a potential foe, the office required the full time of at least one officer to establish minimum standards of training in protection against chemical, bacteriological, and radiological weapons and to advise the Command with regard to measures considered effective against such weapons. Throughout the period the Division was in need of trained personnel to obtain information on chemical and biological warfare tests performed by the Germans on concentration camp inmates, and to investigate the manufacture of so-called "nerve gases."

10. Technical Operations

Colonel Loucks, Chief of the Chemical Division, directed the technical operations of the Technical and Training Branch. The Chief of the Supply

Branch, Major Watson, and the Chief of the Laboratory Division at the Hanau Depot, Capt. Serge Tonetti, also assisted in technical matters within their respective provinces. Colonel Loucks attended more than thirty technical conferences held in France, England, Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany. After coordinating with the Intelligence Division, six interviews with German scientists were held. The Division also prepared about forty classified technical documents for the Chief of the Chemical Corps in Washington and for other interested agencies.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Cml Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, Preface.
2. EUCOM Cml Div Off O No. 11, 15 Jul 48, sub: Announcement of Assignment.
3. EUCOM T/D No. 303 - 1423 - B, 5 Dec 48; EUCOM Form EC No. 1 - 2, Authorization No. 3, 16 Nov 48.
4. EUCOM, DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 38, par 16, 21 Sep 48.
5. EUCOM Log Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 6.
6. EUCOM Cml Corps GO 1, 26 Aug 48, sub: Inactivation of 193d Chemical Depot Company; ltr, EUCOM, 24 Aug 48, sub: same, AG 322 GOT - AGO.
7. EUCOM Cml Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 5; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 6.
8. EUCOM Cml Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, pp. 5-6; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 6.
9. Ltr, EUCOM Cml Crps, 15 Apr 47, sub: Mission of the Hanau Chemical Corps Depot, CML 323.3.
10. EUCOM Wkly Dir 37, 17 Sep 48.
11. EUCOM Cml Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 16.
12. EUCOM Cml Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 16; 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 17.
13. EUCOM Cml Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48, p. 4.
14. EUCOM Cml Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, p. 5.

CHAPTER XXV

Engineer Division

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CONFIDENTIAL**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command*

CHAPTER XXV

Engineer Division

1. Trends During the Period

Construction work continued on a large scale during the period but relatively few new projects were approved except those in support of Operation VITTLLES. Attempts were made to reduce the amount of new construction in line with the EUCOM policy of reducing the demands of the occupation upon the German economy. An engineer conference to discuss the limitations imposed by the German budget for the 1949 fiscal year led to a curtailment of deutsche mark funds for engineer projects and a reduction in the number of German employees. During the period reorganization and consolidation at Hanau of the several engineer supply depots were completed and the surplus property was turned over to the Germans. Real estate holdings were further reduced. Checking of documents covering the sales of engineer surplus by Office of Foreign Liquidation Commissioner

(OFLC) was completed. The closing out of damage and real estate accounts in France and Belgium progressed during the period but still involved considerable work before final settlements could be made.

2. Administration and Key Personnel

a. Developments at Post and Command Level

The transfer of Kreis Weilheim from Garmisch to Munich Military Post on 13 August brought the EUCOM Engineer School under the jurisdiction (1) of Munich Military Post. Regensburg Military Post was inactivated 1 November and responsibility for the area formerly serviced by that post was divided between Munich and Nürnberg Military Posts. At the same time a sub-post was set up at Grafenwohr to administer current construction in that area. Effective 1 July the various military posts became responsible for the establishment of field maintenance shops at each post. The Engineer Division assisted the posts in obtaining machine-shop equipment, master mechanics, tools, and space allocations. A Maintenance Section was established in the Supply Branch, Engineer Division, to give technical assistance to engineer maintenance activities in the Command and to supervise the maintenance activities of units directly under the control of the Chief Engineer, EUCOM. Representatives of the Maintenance Section visited the various posts regularly. Studies were conducted during the latter part of the year to find ways to establish the repair and utilities functions of post engineers in the European Command so that they would operate in the same way as post engineers in the United States.

CHART I

Source: 14-00000

b. Reorganization Within the Engineer Division

Reorganization of the Engineer Division continued during the period under review. Authorized military strength was reduced from 24 officers and 34 enlisted men to 23 officers and 20 enlisted men on 1 October. At the same time the authorization for United States and Allied civilians was cut from 103 to 79. During the third quarter of 1948 a survey of civilian personnel in the Fiscal Branch was completed but no major changes were made. Civilian personnel positions in other branches were under survey at the end of the year. There were no changes in the authorization for German personnel in the Engineer Division but the total number of Germans in assigned units was reduced from 6,301 on 30 June to 3,487 on 31 December, or approximately 45 percent. During the third quarter the Construction Branch was redesignated the Operations Branch and the Engineering Section of the Operations Branch was changed to the Construction Section. Minor changes in designation were also made in the Administrative Branch. Organization of the Engineer Division as of 31 December is shown in Chart 1. The position of Comptroller was instituted on 15 September to perform the following functions:

(1) To advise the Chief Engineer, EUCOM, on development of engineer budget policies. This included a review of engineer personnel authorizations and quotas in order to determine adequate financial support for engineer operations.

(2) To act as personal representative of the Chief Engineer, EUCOM, at all budget hearings.

(3)

Table 1--Total Actual Strength of Engineer Units, July - December 1948

<u>Month</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted men</u>	<u>Civilians*</u>
Monthly average . .	611	6,596	75,819
Jul	639	7,189	59,461
Aug	625	6,569	69,219
Sep	607	6,337	82,454
Oct	601	6,521	87,683
Nov	601	6,282	78,319
Dec	595	6,676	77,778

* Includes U.S. and Allied, direct-hire Germans, contract-hire Germans, and civilian labor service units.

(4)

Table 2--Average Strength of Engineer Units, 1 July - 31 December 1948

<u>Assigned command</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted men</u>	<u>Civilians*</u>
Engineer Division, EUCOM	174	1,733	5,025
Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation. . .	22	121	3,791
U.S. Air Forces, Europe.	63	866	12,520
U.S. Forces in Austria	54	584	1,267
1st Infantry Division.	37	757	-
U.S. Constabulary.	51	1,022	-
Berlin Military Post	47	323	4,565
Frankfurt Military Post.	32	283	9,367
Heidelberg Military Post	32	313	3,003
Other Military Posts	93	551	30,338

* Includes U.S. and Allied, direct-hire Germans, contract-hire Germans, and civilian labor service units.

(5)

Table 3--Number and Type of Engineer Units, 1 July 1948 - 1 January 1949

	1 Jul	1 Aug	1 Sep	1 Oct	1 Nov	1 Dec	1 Jan
<u>Air Force units</u>							
Aviation Battalion	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Air Force Engineer Group	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aviation Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Service Company	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Ground Force units</u>							
Bridge Platoon	0	0	0	0	0	0	a1
Combat Battalion (divisional) . .	1	1	b2	b3	b3	b3	b3
Ponton Bridge Company, Rigid Boat	0	0	a1	a1	a1	a1	a1
<u>Service units</u>							
Composite Service Group, Head- quarters and Headquarters							
Detachment	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Construction Battalion	b2	b2	0	0	0	0	0
Dump Truck Company (special) . .	4	4	4	4	4	4	2
Service Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Service Battalion	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
Service Company Headquarters . .	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Supply and Maintenance Company .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Supply and Maintenance Platoon .	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Utilities Company	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Service Company	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>TD & A Units</u>							
Engineer Base Depot Group	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer Intelligence and Topographic Company	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineer School, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment. . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<u>Labor Units</u>							
Labor Supervision Company Head- quarters	16	17	17	17	16	15	15
Labor Service Company (miscel- laneous)	17	19	19	19	17	16	16
Labor Service Platoon	0	0	0	1	2	2	2

a Negro Personnel.

b One Negro Battalion.

Table 4--Operational Assignment of Engineer Troop Units,
1 July - 31 December 1948(6)

1 Jul 48

31 Dec 48

Engineer Division, EUCOM

7742 Engineer Base Depot Group	7742 Engineer Base Depot Group
7710 EUCOM Engineer School	7710 EUCOM Engineer School
7714 Engineer Intelligence and Topographic Company	7714 Engineer Intelligence and Topographic Company
555 Engineer Composite Service Group, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment	555 Engineer Composite Service Group, Headquarters and Head- quarters Detachment
41 Engineer Dump Truck Company (special)	--
42 Engineer Dump Truck Company (special)	42 Engineer Dump Truck Company (special)
43 Engineer Dump Truck Company (special)	43 Engineer Dump Truck Company (special)
44 Engineer Dump Truck Company (special)	--
4 Engineer Supply and Maintenance Platoon	--
500 Engineer Supply and Maintenance Platoon	--
--	501 Engineer Utilities Company
502 Engineer Utilities Company	502 Engineer Utilities Company

Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation

536 Engineer Service Battalion	536 Engineer Service Battalion
--------------------------------	--------------------------------

U.S. 1st Infantry Division

1 Engineer Combat Battalion	1 Engineer Combat Battalion
-----------------------------	-----------------------------

U.S. Constabulary

--	54 Engineer Combat Battalion
547 Engineer Construction Battalion (Negro)	--
--	547 Engineer Combat Battalion (Negro)
--	552 Engineer Ponton Bridge Company, Rigid Boat (Negro)
--	93 Engineer Bridge Platoon (Negro)

(6)

Table 4--Operational Assignment of Engineer Troop Units,
1 July - 31 December 1948--continued

1 Jul 48

31 Dec 48

Berlin Military Post

7862 Engineer Battalion, Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment and	7862 Engineer Battalion, Head- quarters and Headquarters Detachment
581 Engineer Supply Maintenance Company	581 Engineer Supply and Maintenance Company
579 Engineer Utilities Company	579 Engineer Utilities Company

Frankfurt Military Post

501 Engineer Utilities Company

--

Heidelberg Military Post

252 Engineer Construction Battalion

--

252 Engineer Service Battalion

U.S. Air Forces Europe

831 Engineer Aviation Battalion
862 Engineer Aviation Battalion
924 Engineer Aviation Group, Head-
quarters and Headquarters Service
Company

--

862 Engineer Aviation Battalion

7390 Air Force Engineer Group

U.S. Forces in Austria

522 Engineer Service Battalion, H/H Det	522 Engineer Service Battalion, H/H Det
523 Engineer Service Battalion, H/H Det	523 Engineer Service Battalion, H/H Det
524 Engineer Service Battalion, H/H Det	524 Engineer Service Battalion, H/H Det
586 Engineer Service Company Head- quarters	586 Engineer Service Company Head- quarters
592 Engineer Service Company Head- quarters	592 Engineer Service Company Head- quarters

(6)

Table 4--Operational Assignment of Engineer Troop Units,
1 July - 31 December 1948--continued

<u>1 Jul 48</u>	<u>31 Dec 48</u>
640 Engineer Service Company Head- quarters	640 Engineer Service Company Head- Quarters
578 Engineer Utilities Company	578 Engineer Utilities Company
582 Engineer Utilities Company	582 Engineer Utilities Company
583 Engineer Utilities Company	583 Engineer Utilities Company

Engineer support, 2,405; supply and maintenance, 1,269; Air Force construction and maintenance, 762; post engineering activities, 866; administration and supervision, 350; headquarters duties, 143; labor supervision, 79; training, 136; topography and intelligence, 125.

4. Reorganization of Engineer Units

Monthly changes in number and type of Engineer units in the European Command from 1 July 1948 to 1 January 1949 are listed in Table 3. The considerable shifting, activation, inactivation, and redesignation of Engineer units, which took place during the period, was in line with changes in the areas of jurisdiction of military posts and the reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division, the U.S. Constabulary, and USAFE.

a. Troop Units

An Engineer combat battalion, an Engineer ponton bridge company (rigid boat), and an Engineer bridge platoon were activated during the period to serve with the reorganized U.S. Constabulary. Two Engineer dump truck companies were transferred from Engineer Division, EUCOM, to military posts and finally inactivated at the end of the year. Two Engineer supply and maintenance platoons under the jurisdiction of the Engineer Division were also inactivated during the period. An Air Force Engineer group was activated, while an aviation Engineer battalion and the headquarters and headquarters service company of an aviation Engineer group were inactivated. In addition, two Engineer construction battalions were redesignated, one as an Engineer service battalion and one as an Engineer combat battalion. Operational assignments of Engineer troop units on 1 July 1948 and 31 December are given in Table 4.

Table 5--Operational Assignment of Engineer Labor Units,
1 July - 31 December 1948⁽⁷⁾

1 Jul 48

31 Dec 48

Engineer Division, EUCOM

1076 Lab Supv Co Hq	35 Lab Supv Co Hq
4041 Lab Svc Co (QM Labor)	4041 Lab Svc Co (QM Labor)
1002 Lab Supv Co Hq	--
7132 Lab Svc Co (Const)	--
1046 Lab Supv Co Hq	--
8722 Lab Svc Co (Const)	--
1143 Lab Supv Co Hq	43 Lab Supv Co Hq
6913 Lab Svc Co (Const)	6913 Lab Svc Co (Const)
1963 Lab Supv Co Hq	98 Lab Supv Co Hq
8361 Lab Svc Co (Const)	8361 Lab Svc Co (Const)
--	8591 Lab Svc Platoon (Bridge Maint)

U.S. Air Forces, Europe

8710 Lab Svc Co (Const)	8710 Lab Svc Co (Const)
-------------------------	-------------------------

U.S. Constabulary

--	8592 Lab Svc Platoon (Bridge Maint)
----	-------------------------------------

Frankfurt Military Post

1038 Lab Supv Co Hq	23 Lab Supv Co Hq
8895 Lab Svc Co (Const)	8895 Lab Svc Co (Const)
1049 Lab Supv Co Hq	27 Lab Supv Co Hq
8252 Lab Svc Co (Const)	8252 Lab Svc Co (Const)
1584 Lab Supv Co Hq	67 Lab Supv Co Hq
8145 Lab Svc Co (Const)	8145 Lab Svc Co (Const)
1953 Lab Supv Co Hq	--
8707 Lab Svc Co (Maint)	--

Heidelberg Military Post

1029 Lab Supv Co Hq	--
8717 Lab Svc Co (Const)	--
1139 Lab Supv Co Hq	84 Lab Supv Co Hq
8184 Lab Svc Co (Const)	8184 Lab Svc Co (Const)
1217 Lab Supv Co Hq	52 Lab Supv Co Hq

Table 5--Operational Assignment of Engineer Labor Units,⁽⁷⁾
1 July - 31 December 1948--continued

<u>1 Jul 48</u>	<u>31 Dec 48</u>
8745 Lab Svc Co (Const)	8745 Lab Svc Co (Const)
1875 Lab Supv Co Hq	--
8121 Lab Svc Co (Depot)	--
1918 Lab Supv Co Hq	41 Lab Supv Co Hq
8716 Lab Svc Co (Const)	8716 Lab Svc Co (Const)

Nürnberg Military Post

--	11 Lab Supv Co Hq
--	7132 Lab Svc Co (Const)
--	20 Lab Supv Co Hq
--	8717 Lab Svc Co (Const)
--	25 Lab Supv Co Hq
--	8722 Lab Svc Co (Const)
--	77 Lab Supv Co Hq
--	8610 Lab Svc Co (Const)
--	517 Lab Supv Co Hq
--	8850 Lab Svc Co (Const)

Regensburg Military Post

1891 Lab Supv Co Hq	--
8610 Lab Svc Co (Const)	--

Stuttgart Military Post

1071 Lab Supv Co Hq	33 Lab Supv Co Hq
8724 Lab Svc Co (Const)	8724 Lab Svc Co (Const)

b. Labor Units

All labor supervision company headquarters were redesignated in August. Two labor service platoons for bridge maintenance were activated during the period. Two labor service companies (one depot and one maintenance) were inactivated along with their labor supervision company headquarters. One service company (construction) and a headquarters company for it were activated. Units were transferred to Wetzlar Military Post from the Engineer Division, and then to Nurnberg Military Post. Others were transferred from Regensburg and USAFE to Nurnberg during the period. Operational assignments of Engineer labor units at the beginning and end of the period are given in Table 5.

5. Mapping and Map Reproduction

Engineer activities with regard to mapping and map reproduction during the period consisted of map reproduction by the 7714th Intelligence and Topographical Company at the Frankfurt Base Plant and a mobile section (while a new base plant was being completed at Schwetzingen), photomapping, map storage and issue, a control recovery program with regard to mapping the U.S. Zone, and various intelligence missions.

a. Base Plants

By the end of 1948 the Schwetzingen Base Plant was ready to begin reproducing maps and other impressions. Skilled German employees had been hired. Major construction work had been completed, and most of the machinery was ready for final testing prior to placing the plant in full operation. Pending the development of the Schwetzingen Base Plant to full

operating capacity, map reproduction activities continued at the Frankfurt Base Plant. During the last quarter of 1948, a total of 3,148,700 map impressions and 307,350 miscellaneous impressions were made by the Frankfurt plant.

b. Mobile Section

The mobile platoon of the reproduction section continued the printing of maps and miscellaneous items. During the period under review, the platoon printed 2,992,175 impressions, including 2,602,300 maps. To meet the deadline for mapsheets of the 4414-series, urgently needed for EUCOM winter maneuvers, a temporary two-shift system of operations was set up by the section in December. The platoon also trained personnel and supervised the setting up of equipment in the new base plant.

c. Minor Intelligence Projects

The number of minor-intelligence projects increased steadily. Projects were considered minor until a higher agency indicated interest or a higher relative value was indicated by field survey. Several trips were made during the period to evaluate material. On these field trips an effort was also made to clarify Engineer intelligence-collecting policies and to gain additional sources of information.

d. Other Activities of the 7714th Engineer Intelligence and Topographic Company

Early in the period a large number of aerial photographs were segregated, indexed, and shipped to the Air Force by the Photomapping Section. Until December, when replacements brought the Photomapping Section to full strength, the work of editing, correcting, computing, and

drawing grids for mapsheets in the 4414-series was considerably retarded by a shortage of trained personnel. The program of reboxing, segregating, inventorying, and warehousing maps at the Map Depot Section was completed during the period except for the 4414-series. Boxes for this series were not received in sufficient quantities from the Hanau Engineer Depot to complete the program. The Survey Section continued to supervise the German Land Survey Office at Bamberg, which computed adjustments for certain European triangulation nets. In the Control Recovery Program in the U.S. Zone, all field and office work in Hesse had been completed by the end of the year, field work in Württemberg-Baden had been completed along with about 70 percent of the office work, and vertical control in Bavaria had been completed along with 90 percent of the office work. In December the Survey Section was field-checking recovery cards and maps. It was estimated that this project would be completed in August 1949. Projects of the Intelligence Section during the second half of 1948 included classifying strategically roads and bridges in the Grafenwohr area, making vicinity maps of the crossing site at Frankenthal Autobahn Bridge, analyzing and processing GROUNDHOG material, completing the Rhine bridge and ferry report, completing the Mainz River Report, and compiling topographic data.

6. Reorganization of Supply Administration and Planning

a. Administration

The program of consolidating Engineer depots was completed during the period. Excess Engineer supplies at three sub-depots (Mannheim, Fftrth,

and Gelnhausen) were turned over to the Germans and the installations were released from the control of the Chief Engineer, EUCOM. Mannheim Engineer Sub-Depot released 7,082 long tons of supplies to the Germans; Furth, 7,665 long tons; and Gelnhausen, 20,792 long tons. Agencies receiving real estate released by these sub-depots were Heidelberg, Murnberg, and Frankfurt Military Posts respectively. Hanau Engineer Base Depot became the central Engineer agency for the European Command. Operational supply levels for the depot were based upon logistical forecasts prepared by EUCOM Headquarters and detailed construction requirement reports submitted by major commands 150 days before contemplated use. Engineer supply requirements based on these two factors were consolidated by line item, reviewed, compared with previous issues, and revised to meet budget limitations. Items procurable from the German economy were grouped into commodity classifications and submitted to the Bipartite Control Office for approval of procurement by the depot. Class IV items not procurable in Germany were purchased elsewhere in Europe as appropriated dollar funds were made available. Such purchases were negligible during the third quarter and amounted to \$482,738.63 in the fourth quarter of 1948. Class II items not procurable in Germany were requisitioned from the United States in accordance with Department of the Army directives and authorizations.

b. Planning

Because of major changes in logistical planning during the last quarter of 1948, basic assumptions previously used in determining engineer supply missions were dropped. New assumptions, based on a continued heavy

construction load, an increase in the population supported, a long-term occupation program, and the end of surplus disposal activities, required extensive changes in supply procedures. All of these changes were not firm by the end of the year.

7. Procurement in Germany

Procurement in Germany during the second half of 1948 consisted of headquarters procurement and field procurement.

a. Headquarters Procurement

Headquarters procurement consisted of long-term wholesale purchasing to meet quarterly Engineer supply requirements. During the period 1 July - 30 September it amounted to 6,033,620 DM, of which 6,001,280 DM was for materials and 32,340 DM was for services. Operational responsibility for such procurement belonged to the Commanding Officer, Hanau Engineer Base Depot. By the end of 1948 there were four Engineer procurement teams and two sub-teams under the administration of the Commanding Officer, Hanau Engineer Base Depot:

(1) The Wiesbaden Engineer Procurement Team was responsible for procurement in Greater Hesse. Typical items purchased included lumber, cement, electrical equipment, chemicals, paint, bricks, boilers and heating equipment, carbon tetrachloride, and refrigerating gases.

(2) The Munich Engineer Procurement Team, employing a sub-team at Murnberg, was responsible for procurement in Bavaria. Typical supplies purchased were lumber, cement, industrial gases, paint, glue, hardware, composition board, incandescent lamps, clay products, and glass.

a. Solid Fuel Storage and Reconsignment Points

During the period there were two solid fuel storage and reconsignment points under the Commanding Officer, Hanau Engineer Base Depot: (1) the Rheinau Engineer Solid Fuels Point, located at Mannheim-Rheinau in Heidelberg Military Post, which received and consigned coal fuels to the various military posts and air installations. This installation had under contract approximately 2,109,000 square feet of open storage space and 60,000 square feet of closed storage space; and (2) the Kassel Coal Point, located at Kassel in Wetzlar Military Post, which reconsigned loaded rail cars entering the U.S. Zone from the Ruhr. This installation had no storage facilities. The cars were reconsigned to points in the U.S. Zone without unloading.

b. Procurement of Solid Fuels

Solid fuels for United States occupation requirements were procured through the Joint US - UK Coal Authority, Bipartite Control Office. Major commands received coal to meet the requirements of the population supported and facilities occupied. Stocks at EUCOM storage and reconsignment points on 31 December 1948 equaled 18.3 days' supply and other local military stocks equaled 40.4 days' supply at January consumption rates. Solid fuels procured in the fourth quarter of 1948 cost 13,600,000 DM.

9. Rebuild Plants

The number of German firms assisting in the repair of unserviceable equipment was reduced from eleven to four during the second half of 1948.

The following rebuild shops were under the jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer, Hanau Engineer Base Depot, at the end of the period:

(1) Uthingen Rebuild Shop, located at the German Daimler-Benz factory, Uthingen, in Stuttgart Military Post, which rebuilt truck-mounted and crawler-mounted cranes. This installation had 56,000 square feet of shop space and 24,000 square feet of parking storage space;

(2) Fulda Rebuild Shop, located at the German Karl Schmidt factory, Fulda, in Wetzlar Military Post, which rebuilt all types and sizes of Engineer generators. It had 49,390 square feet of shop space and 58,780 square feet of parking storage space;

(3) Nürnberg Rebuild Shop, located at the M.A.N. Diesel factory, Nürnberg, which rebuilt all types of Engineer tractors. It had 33,000 square feet of shop space and 147,000 square feet of storage space; and

(4) Backnang Rebuild Shop, located at the German Kraeble Brothers factory, Backnang, in Stuttgart Military Post, which rebuilt all types of Engineer graders, rollers, and air compressors. It had 4,460 square feet of shop space and 17,740 square feet of parking storage space.

10. Other Supply Operations

a. Supply Support to 1st Infantry Division and U.S. Constabulary

Reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division and the U.S. Constabulary required reequipping units in accordance with new Tables of Organization and Equipment. Equipment not immediately available was requisitioned from the United States.

Table 6--Engineer Operations by Type of Project (man hours), 21 June - 20 December 1948

	21 Jun- 20 Jul	21 Jul- 20 Aug	21 Aug- 20 Sep	21 Sep- 20 Oct	21 Oct- 20 Nov	21 Nov- 20 Dec
Totals	14,715,008	16,883,942	16,274,009	16,068,932	16,298,376	15,646,037
Housekeeping Services	6,227,709	7,137,371	6,917,128	7,175,285	7,291,481	6,560,191
Maintenance operations	3,524,761	3,916,745	3,678,229	3,486,464	3,794,867	3,729,507
Construction on buildings and structures	951,042	1,480,033	1,390,834	1,377,515	1,334,467	1,353,781
Construction on techni- cal facilities	7,791	420	17,717	22,831	87,933	71,528
Construction on utility systems	178,048	224,767	192,813	179,460	166,986	181,912
Construction on rail- roads	43,906	52,391	25,945	19,280	26,815	12,625
Construction on air- field pavement	161,825	348,760	311,573	217,977	255,588	158,737
Construction on roads and paved areas	326,701	259,667	238,491	274,975	202,496	124,568
Minor construction . . .	363,058	407,181	320,059	205,660	302,426	230,377
Other operations and overhead	2,930,167	3,056,607	3,181,220	3,109,485	2,835,317	3,222,811

(9)
Table 7-- Engineer Operations by Commands (man hours), 21 June - 20 December 1948

	21 Jun- 20 Jul	21 Jul- 20 Aug	21 Aug- 20 Sep	21 Sep- 20 Oct	21 Oct- 20 Nov	21 Nov- 20 Dec
Total man hours	14,715,008	16,883,942	16,274,009	16,068,932	16,298,376	15,646,037
Augsburg.	436,601	585,784	414,889	523,044	472,918	427,277
Berlin.	1,108,474	1,091,046	966,956	947,259	904,787	805,187
BPOE.	703,609	722,733	636,569	659,179	646,279	662,162
Engr Div and Depot Oprs	1,005,189	964,795	1,012,766	1,073,590	888,102	877,998
Frankfurt	2,017,786	2,050,781	1,943,185	2,190,921	2,473,426	2,689,241
Garmisch.	213,184	170,874	230,166	231,949	223,164	248,414
Grafenwohr Sub-Post	0	0	0	0	676,486	483,035
Heidelberg.	1,427,595	2,210,009	1,939,873	1,884,256	1,833,609	1,600,227
Munich.	910,832	1,015,603	1,053,976	1,014,201	1,402,849	1,458,919
Nürnberg.	929,799	1,037,982	1,111,666	1,149,239	1,284,518	1,190,185
Regensburg.	673,543	848,456	905,398	837,486	0	0
Stuttgart	1,007,281	1,147,125	972,132	975,778	975,243	956,363
USAFE	2,354,389	3,052,969	3,241,727	2,824,956	2,802,022	2,649,126
USFA.	258,858	287,069	260,003	272,660	246,691	251,339
Wetzlar	1,320,828	1,381,047	1,238,589	1,177,250	1,105,283	1,001,347
Würzburg.	347,040	317,669	346,114	307,164	344,999	345,217

man hours per month over the average for the period April through June. Almost 70 percent of the total, approximately 10,600,000 man hours per month, continued to be spent in maintenance and housekeeping activities, in spite of the fact that a large amount of work, such as the repainting of buildings, was reclassified as construction instead of maintenance. Construction work continued on a relatively large scale during the period although attempts were made to reduce the amount of new construction in line with the EUCOM policy of reducing as much as possible the burden of the occupation on the German economy. Factors affecting the number of man hours spent on construction during the period were favorable weather for completing previously approved outdoor work and special requirements for support of Operation VITLES. Overhead and miscellaneous activities required approximately 2,350,000 man hours per month, slightly less than during previous quarters. A breakdown of the number of man hours spent on the various types of Engineer operations is shown in Table 6. A breakdown of the same totals by major commands is given in Table 7.

12. Construction Projects

During the calendar year 1948, 20,476,377 man hours were expended on major Engineer construction projects and 3,338,035 were spent on minor projects of less than 5,000 man hours each. The total number of man hours expended, 23,814,412, was approximately 75 percent of the 31,901,140 man hours approved during 1948 or officially carried over from the 1947 calendar year. A breakdown showing the man hours of work completed, approved, and carried over from 1947, by major projects, is given in

(10)

Table 8--Construction Projects (man hours), 1948 Calendar Year

	Carry-over from 47 cal- endar year	Total approved 31 Dec 48	Total completed 20 Dec 48
Grand total	5,528,800	31,901,140	23,814,412
Total minor construction (less than 5,000 man hours)	--	3,500,000	3,338,035
Total approved major con- struction	5,528,800	28,401,140	20,476,377
<u>Approved major construction</u>			
Giessen Quartermaster Depot. . .	1,000,000	1,799,699	1,853,696
Hanau Engineer Depot	415,000	836,332	822,547
Griesheim Ordnance Depot	300,000	445,090	384,111
Mannheim Ordnance Depot.	78,300	257,150	223,570
Ordnance Rebuild Plants.	408,800	960,890	743,089
Kitzingen Training Center. . . .	125,000	187,060	192,240
Grafenwohr Training Center . . .	1,600	2,807,900	1,347,192
(including Vilseck)			
Rhein-Main Air Base (including Operation VITTLES)	1,708,900	4,503,913	3,016,880
Tegel Air Base	--	383,200	122,984
Tempelhof Air Base	--	907,880	294,795
Fürstenfeldbruck Air Base. . . .	101,700	696,060	338,585
Erding Air Depot	12,200	722,647	373,160
Wiesbaden Air Base (including Operation VITTLES)	233,400	2,347,479	1,308,799
Kaufbeuren Air Base.	--	240,640	107,873
Oberpfaffenhofen Air Depot . . .	--	76,020	48,285
Neubiberg Air Base	--	492,083	416,980
Projects incident to EUCOM move to Heidelberg.	--	2,043,589	1,324,597
Nürnberg dependent housing . . .	--	218,500	125,606
Radio Station and Information Center, Berlin	--	243,655	223,555
Radio Station and Information Center, Nürnberg	--	116,500	20,299

(10)

Table 8--Construction Projects (man hours), 1948 Calendar Year--continued

	Carry-over from 47 cal- endar year	Total approved 31 Dec 48	Total completed 20 Dec 48
<u>Approved major construction(cont.)</u>			
Bremen Enclave (miscellaneous construction and rehabilitation)	--	78,800	28,771
Münster Ammunition Depot	7,200	198,252	182,574
Hanau Kasernes: Argonne, Pioneer, Wolfgang, Kastel	208,000	808,420	561,698
Munich Quartermaster Depot	48,000	188,960	108,102
Darmstadt Quartermaster Depot. . .	32,000	56,790	40,341
Hanau Signal Depot	5,200	135,500	58,906
Schwabisch Hall Kaserne (re- habilitation).	55,000	176,510	103,081
Kasernes: Nürnberg Fürth (re- habilitation).	--	254,000	254,492
Sonthofen Construction School. . .	38,000	122,400	69,214
Herzo Base (miscellaneous con- struction)	7,800	70,470	16,242
Landsberg Air Ammunition Depot . .	--	64,150	57,800
Miscellaneous smaller projects . .	742,700	5,960,601	5,706,313

Note: Approved carry-over from the 1947 calendar year (Column I)
is included in the running total approved during the 1948
calendar year (Column II).

Table 8. It was estimated on 31 December 1948 that major and minor construction to support the European Command during the German fiscal year (1 April 1948 - 31 March 1949.) would require 28,100,000 man hours, of which 67 percent or 18,640,000 man hours had been completed by the end of the third quarter.

13. Operation VITTLES

The Engineer Division was responsible for construction and maintenance of airfields, runways, ramps, buildings, and hardstands needed to support Operation VITTLES. Early in the period under review, large quantities of Engineer equipment required for construction of new airstrips in Berlin were collected at Hanau Engineer Base Depot. Over one hundred pieces of equipment, including tractors, graders, rollers, scrapers, asphalt distributors, generators, and crushing and screening plants, were dismantled at Hanau, shipped by air to Berlin, and reassembled. This operation often required cutting the frames of some of the larger pieces of equipment and rewelding them in Berlin. By the end of the year, runway construction at Tempelhof Airfield in Berlin was 99 percent complete and that at Tegel Airfield was 97 percent complete. By the end of the year, a total of 2,608,620 man hours of work had been approved for VITTLES projects, of which almost half was for runways, taxiways, and aprons. As airfield construction neared completion, attention was directed more and more toward improving accommodations for VITTLES personnel. To provide adequate accommodations in Berlin and Frankfurt, new barracks were constructed, existing buildings were rehabilitated, and messes, clubs, and other recreation centers were brought to higher standards.

(11)

Table 9--Survey of Enemy War Installations, 25 December 1948

<u>Type of installation</u>	<u>Number located</u>	<u>Number destroyed</u>	<u>In use</u>
Minefields and other explosive obstructions	94.3 sq km	94.3 km	0
Nonexplosive obstacles and field obstacles on main Allied lines of communication and across German defensive systems.	11.74 km	11.74 km	0
Fundamental defensive construction on main routes . .	1,304	1,304	0
Pens for submarines, E-boats, R-boats.	1	1	0
Permanent fortified land constructions	1,968	1,913	55
All other types of permanent obstacles not shown in item 2.	61.4 km	61.4 km	0
Special weapons, installations, V-weapons.	22	22	0
Permanent fortified coastal defense construction	24	24	0
Fighter control and radar installations.	24	24	0
Base and operation airfields (surplus to Allied requirements).	142	142	0
Antiaircraft installations . .	571	571	0
Underground facilities, depots, workshops.	201	174	27
Military and public air raid shelters	5,570	4,297	1,273
Underground communications cables, (surplus to authorized Allied and German civil requirements).	3	3	0
Overhead lines of communication (surplus to Allied and German civil requirements)	18	18	0
Fixed radio stations (surplus to Allied and German requirements).	22	22	0

(11)

Table 9--Survey of Enemy War Installations, 25 December 1948--continued

<u>Type of installation</u>	<u>Number located</u>	<u>Number destroyed</u>	<u>In use</u>
Underground and surface centers of communication and relay stations (surplus to Allied and German requirements) . . .	23	23	0
Military scientific research centers, also testing grounds	47	46	1
Ranges (surplus to Allied requirements)	136	136	0
Depots of war materials (surplus to Allied requirements)	135	135	0
Major strategic bulk POL storage installations (surplus to Allied requirements)	6 (920,440 cubic meters)	5 (820,440 cubic meters)	1 (100,000 cubic meters)
Camps and barracks installations	4,080	72	4,008
Barrack-installations and camps (Kasernes)	72	1 (3 salvaged)	68
Emergency war housing (military)	81	4	77
Hospitals	147	1	146
Headquarters and administrative installations	96	3 (4 salvaged)	89
Convalescent and recreation centers	39	2	37
Schools (military)	18	1	17
Naval Depots	3	0	3
Ground Force Depots	266	1	259 (6 others left intact)
Air Force Depots	8	0	8
Ground Force Arsenals	45	1	44
Naval Arsenals	1	0	1

14. Destruction of Enemy War Installations

The resurveying of German war installations continued during the second half of 1948. Due to the critical shortage of civilian and troop housing and of storage facilities, current directives required specific approval by the Engineer Division for the destruction of any existing enemy war installations. No barrack-type installations had been destroyed in the U.S. Zone since the German surrender. Records and reports of the demolition program were checked against the field situation to determine whether installations retained were being used for approved purposes and whether the required changes had been made to remove the possibility of their use for war purposes. The status of enemy war installations as of 25 December is shown in Table 9.

15. Real Estate

a. Reduction of Holdings

During the second half of 1948, military posts continued the program of reducing real estate costs. In spite of a slight increase in facilities under requisition during the third quarter, monthly rentals declined steadily. Real estate holdings for 30 June, 30 September, and 31 December, were as follows:

	<u>30 Jun</u>	<u>30 Sep</u>	<u>31 Dec</u>
Facilities under requisition	19,129	19,240	19,074
Facilities under confiscation	1,153	1,093	1,074
Monthly rentals (deutsche marks)	8,305,181	7,749,824	7,307,983

b. Outstanding Accounts

In July 1948 damage charges for French properties released

between 1 April 1947 and 31 March 1948 were forwarded to American Registration Command (AGRC) by French authorities. These damage bills were paid by AGRC during the fourth quarter of 1948. Payment was from civil, not Engineer Service, funds. All necessary screening and checking of surplus property documents covering sales of items by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner was completed during the period. An evaluation of bridges and bridging transferred to the Belgian Government was completed. Real estate claims of the Belgian Government totaling \$415,484 were paid during the fourth quarter. Negotiations toward a blanket settlement of all charges and the execution of a quit-claim for the period 1 July 1946 - 31 March 1947 were progressing. The Belgian Government was expected to present a final figure before 1 February 1949.

c. I.G. Farben Properties

With the establishment of the I.G. Farben Commission as a receiver for the I.G. Farben Industries, measures were taken by Engineer Division during the third quarter to secure payment for I.G. Farben properties held by the United States Forces since 19 July 1945. About 90 percent of these facilities were located in Frankfurt Military Post. Payments amounted to 1,655,000 DM for FY 1946, 3,450,000 DM for FY 1947, and 2,435,000 DM for FY 1948.

16. Intelligence

a. Major Projects

Army funds made available during the fourth quarter permitted resumption of intelligence activities which had been curtailed during the third

quarter of 1948. During the period under review, seven major intelligence projects were initiated and eleven were completed. This reduced the number of active projects from thirty-one on 30 June to twenty-seven on 31 December.

b. Other Activities

The workload performance in putting documents through standard checking procedures and in operating a technical library and reproduction service is indicated in the following figures:

	<u>Third quarter</u>	<u>Fourth quarter</u>
<u>Processing documents</u>		
Documents received	529	775
Documents transmitted.	1,700	1,103
<u>Technical library</u>		
Documents received and catalogued. . .	809	1,978
Requests for information	1,050	1,050
Documents on loan.	575	650
Maps issued.	-	5,786
<u>Reproduction service</u>		
Job orders	168	228
Photostats (positives)	8,814	5,108
Photostats (negatives)	2,862	1,166
Blue and White and Ozalids	6,705	3,455

17. Training

a. EUCOM Engineer School

The EUCOM Engineer School was responsible for the greater part of the technical training of Engineer troops during the second half of 1948. A total of 695 military and 516 German students were graduated during the

(12)

Table 10--Engineer School Graduates

Military Personnel

<u>Course</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total military personnel	87	120	118	145	87	138	695
Demolition	0	52	18	20	16	23	129
Draftsman.	0	0	0	8	0	14	22
Electrician.	13	0	13	9	0	8	43
Engineer supply technician	13	11	11	10	12	12	69
Firefighter.	9	0	11	6	0	9	35
Fire pump maintenance.	0	10	7	0	0	0	17
Machinist.	2	1	1	4	6	1	15
Mechanic, construction equipment . .	13	0	9	0	8	0	30
Mechanic, Diesel	11	0	0	0	9	0	20
Mechanic, refrigeration.	0	9	0	7	0	6	22
Mines and booby traps.	0	37	0	0	14	0	51
Operator, air compressor	0	0	0	9	4	0	13
Operator, crane and shovel	11	0	13	16	0	16	56
Operator, dozer.	15	0	10	13	0	16	54
Operator, road grader.	0	0	10	9	0	8	27
Real estate.	0	0	0	0	18	0	18
Safety procedure	0	0	0	8	0	0	8
Utility repairman.	0	0	15	14	0	13	42
Welder	0	0	0	12	0	12	24

German Personnel

Total German personnel	107	14	107	126	71	91	516
Clerk, stock record	17	14	0	14	16	0	61
Depot packing and crating.	0	0	0	11	0	0	11
Firefighter.	44	0	54	45	0	40	183
Fire pump maintenance.	0	0	0	21	24	9	54
Household packing and crating. . . .	0	0	12	0	0	7	19
Mechanic, construction equipment . .	11	0	0	12	0	0	23
Mechanic, ignition and carburetion .	7	0	9	0	15	0	31
Mechanic, refrigeration.	0	0	13	0	12	0	25
Operator, crane.	14	0	14	0	4	11	43
Warehouseman	14	0	5	16	0	12	47
Welder	0	0	0	7	0	12	19

period under review. A breakdown of the courses offered and the number of students graduated is shown in Table 10. Training at the school was not limited to Engineer troops; a large percentage of the students represented other branches of service of the Army and the Air Forces.

b. Secondary Training Missions

All Engineer units with secondary training missions were tested during the third quarter. Units which failed were retested. The training of units assigned secondary training missions was considered excellent during the fourth quarter. All such units were given final tests and were considered proficient in their assigned missions. Training was cut to two hours per month for all personnel who passed. Those not tested and newly assigned continued to train two hours per week.

18. Repairs and Utilities

a. Preventive Maintenance

A preventive maintenance program was inaugurated during the final quarter of 1948. The program was instituted to conserve manpower, improve health and morale, reduce repairs and utilities' costs, and increase the useful life of buildings and other real property by correcting minor errors before they became serious.

b. Other Repairs and Utilities Activities

Studies were conducted to determine whether the repairs and utilities functions of post engineers in the European Command might be established on the same level as those of post engineers in the United States. In the third quarter, surveys of requirements for winterizing

ordnance and heavy-equipment-maintenance shops and Operation VITTLES facilities were conducted. All EUCOM cold storage plants were surveyed to insure that they were in optimum working condition. Major packing and crating problems were solved and emphasis was placed on the proper marking and securing of containers. Wood and wood-products conservation was stressed during the third quarter and the use of surplus quartermaster cases for packing and crating was studied.

c. Water Supply

The water supply system serving Grafenwohr Training Area was surveyed during the third quarter to insure adequate and hygienic water. Since many water supply systems in use by U.S. Forces had never been officially approved by the Chief Surgeon, in spite of chlorination and other minimum precautions, a comprehensive survey was undertaken during the period to bring all systems up to standard. This survey was completed during the fourth quarter. Surveys were also made to insure that necessary standby equipment was issued to all posts where needed. Additional chlorination equipment was procured from several German manufacturers to provide stocks for current requirements.

d. Electric Power and Light

A fluorescent lighting system, designed by the Engineer Division, was installed at EUCOM Headquarters. This system was expected to result in a saving of approximately 30 percent in electric power and at the same time to increase the standard of illumination. Similar systems were planned for other installations.

e. Fire Prevention Week

In connection with Fire Prevention Week (3 - 9 October 1948), the Planning and Control Branch, Engineer Division, in cooperation with other EUCOM Divisions, prepared and distributed posters and a proclamation signed by General Clay. Fire Prevention Week, which featured newspaper publicity, radio announcements, fire drills, and parades throughout the Command, served to emphasize both to occupation personnel and to the German population the importance of fire prevention. Preliminary plans were made for a Fire Prevention Week in 1949.

f. Fire Regulations

In October 1948, a revised EUCOM circular on fire regulations (13) was published to provide a working guide for the fire service. A monthly fire-run report, listing all fire runs and losses at military posts, was initiated during the last quarter.

19. Engineer Fiscal Matters

a. Curtailed 1949 German Budget

Several conferences to discuss means of alleviating difficulties imposed on the Engineer mission in the European Command by the stringent German budget for the 1949 fiscal year were held from 8 - 19 September in the office of the Deputy Budget and Fiscal Director. The conferences, called by the Chief Engineer, were attended by representatives of all post commanders, post engineers, and post fiscal officers. The conferences produced an immediate adjustment of funds by projects, a curtailment of less urgent Engineer activities, and a reduction in the number of German

personnel employed by the Engineers. The needs of the posts amounted to 32,000,000 DM more than had been allocated. The Engineer Division, however, absorbed the entire amount by releasing approximately 15,000,000 DM held in reserve and drastically reducing the headquarters procurement program. It was anticipated that approximately 5,000,000 DM would be re-couped for headquarters procurement from monthly rentals paid in dollars and subsequently converted into deutsche marks. By the end of the year, however, refunds reported by finance officers totaled only 1,342,686 DM.

b. The 1950 German Budget

The German budget (Fiscal Year 1950) for the Engineer Division was submitted to the Deputy Director, Budget and Fiscal Division, in December 1948. Under this budget, the Quartermaster Division would budget and fund mess personnel previously included in the Engineer budget. Similarly, billeting personnel were to be budgeted and funded under the Army Finance System.

c. Appropriated Funds

Invoices and receiving reports obtained for all open-market purchases and contract accounts covering appropriated-fund procurement in Allied and neutral countries were audited, vouchered, and submitted to appropriate accounting and disbursing officers for payment. No backlog existed on 31 December 1948.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Engr Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents except where otherwise indicated.
2. EUCOM Engr Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, Tab B, Organization of Engineer Division.
3. EUCOM Engr Div Monthly Rpts, Engineer Troop Units, (Copies attached as Tab D to Rpt No. 44, Quarterly Rpt of Chf Engr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48 and Tab D to Rpt No. 45, Quarterly Rpt of Chf Engr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48).
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. EUCOM Engr Div Monthly Rpts, Engr Opr in Occupied Areas, 20 Jul 48, 20 Aug 48, 1 Oct 48, 1 Nov 48, 1 Dec 48, 1 Jan 49, all p. 5.
9. Ibid.
10. Based on unpublished recapitulation of project sheets, Rpts Sec, Oprs Br, Engr Div.
11. EUCOM Engr Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, Tab I.
12. EUCOM Engr Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 6-7; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, pp. 7-8.
13. EUCOM Cir 138, 23 Oct 48.

CHAPTER XXVI

Medical Division

CLASSIFICATION CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

AUTHORITY *Commander-in-Chief
European Command.*

CHART II

CHAPTER XXVI

Medical Division

1. Changes in Organization

The organization of the Medical Division was simplified during the last half of the year 1948. (1) The Technical Information Section, formerly under the Administration Branch, was abolished, and its functions, except for the publication of the "European Command Medical Bulletin," which was assigned to the Preventive Medicine Branch, were turned over to the Administrative Officer. On 1 December 1948 the Control Branch was discontinued and its duties absorbed by the Deputy Chief Surgeon and the Administrative Officer. On the same date the Chief, Plans and Operations Branch, took over the duties of Historian. Effective 1 December the Operations and Hospitalization Branch was redesignated the Plans and Operations Branch. The organization of the Medical Division as of 1 December 1948 is given in Chart 2.

Table 11--Roster of Medical Division Chiefs, 31 December 1948

Brig. Gen. Guy B. Denit, MC,	Chief Surgeon
Col. Clifford B. Morgan, MC,	Deputy Chief Surgeon
Capt. Thomas Laughlin, Jr, MSC,	Administrative Officer
Col Bryan C. T. Fenton, MC,	Chief, Plans and Operations Branch
Maj. Joseph K. Bayne, MC,	Chief, Plans Section
Maj. Vance T. Koonce, MSC,	Chief, Troops & Training Section
Capt. John R. Coleman, MSC,	Chief, Hospitalization Section
Capt. Clare B. Milligan, MSC,	Chief, Evacuation Section
Lt. Col. Eugene G. Cooper, MSC,	Chief, Medical Supply Branch, Chief, Administration and Depot Operations Section
Lt. Col. Dan P. McGill, Jr., MSC,	Deputy Chief, Medical Supply Branch
Maj. Donald D. Fisher, MSC,	Chief, Requirements & Stock Control Section
Capt. Edward J. Anderson, Jr., MSC,	Deputy Chief, Requirements & Stock Control Section
Lt. Col. Hartwin A. Schulze, MC,	Chief, Preventive Medicine Branch
Lt. Col. Cecil G. Stillinger, MC,	Chief, Venereal Disease Section
Maj. George R. Carpenter,	Chief, Epidemiology, Nutrition & Administration Section
Mr. Charles E. Potts, (Civ.),	Chief, Sanitation Section
Maj. Lawrence B. Hardesty, MSC,	Chief, Medical Statistics Section
Col. Emery E. Alling, MC,	Chief, Professional Service Branch and Chief Consultant in Surgery
Col. Roger G. Prentiss, Jr., MC,	Assistant Chief, Professional Service Branch and Chief Consultant in Medicine
Lt. Col. Louise M. Fitzgerald, ANC,	Chief, Nursing Branch
Col. Harrold E. Egan, VC,	Chief, Veterinary Branch
Col. Charles M. Taylor, MC,	Dental Surgeon
Capt. David Tatch, MSC,	Fiscal Branch
Capt. Robert G. Valentine, MSC,	Assistant Chief, Fiscal Branch

2. Shifts in Key Personnel

There were a number of important shifts in personnel. In August Brig. Gen. G. V. Emerson, MC, Deputy Chief Surgeon, was transferred to the Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. Pending the arrival of a replacement his duties were taken over by Col. Emery E. Alling, MC, Chief of the Professional Services Branch, in addition to his regular functions. Effective 27 September, Brig. Gen. Guy B. Denit, MC, became Chief Surgeon, replacing Major General Edward A. Noyes, MC, who was transferred to Brooke Army Medical Center. On 5 October Major J. K. Bayne, MC, was assigned Assistant Chief, Plans Section, and on 5 November redesignated Chief, Plans Section. On 8 October Major Cecil G. Stillinger, MC, arrived from the United States and succeeded Major Bayne as Chief of the Venereal Disease Section. The Control Officer, Colonel Bryan T. C. Fenton, MC, was returned to the Surgeon General's Office, Department of the Army, on 60 day's temporary duty at the request of and to work with Mr. Tracy S. Voorhees, Assistant Secretary of the Army. Upon his return, effective 1 December 1948, Colonel Fenton assumed duties as Chief, Plans and Operations Branch. In November, Col. Clifford V. Morgan, MC, arrived from the United States to take up the duties of Deputy Chief Surgeon. On 4 November Major J. R. Baldes was redeployed. Captain Thomas Laughlin, Jr., MSC, replaced Captain Charles F. McAleer, Jr., who returned to the United States. On 14 December Captain Robert G. Valentine, MSC, was named Assistant Chief, Fiscal Branch. Medical Division chiefs of branches and deputies as of 31 December 1948 are shown in Table 11.

3. Medical Service Units

During the six-month period several changes in medical units were made. The 385th Station Hospital, at Nürnberg, was increased from 250 to 500 beds; the First Hospital Unit of the 57th Field Hospital, at Würzburg, was increased from 150 to 200 beds; the Second Hospital Unit of the 57th Field Hospital, at Glasenbach, Austria, was decreased from 150 to 100 beds; the 279th Station Hospital, at Berlin, was reduced from 350 to 200 beds; and the 319th Station Hospital from 400 to 300 beds. The 250th Station Hospital, at Regensburg, formerly under the Regensburg Military Post, was reassigned to the Munich Military Post; the 7713th Medical Department Training Center, which had become operational on 1 November, was transferred from Nürnberg to Munich; and the 167th Veterinary Food Inspection Detachment "DD" was moved from Bremerhaven to Wetzlar in order to improve food inspection service at (2) the EUCOM Quartermaster Depot at Giessen. Reorganization of the 385th and 319th Station Hospitals was approved, in view of a major shift of troop concentration to the Nürnberg area and the extent of unused hospital capacity at Bremerhaven.

4. Strength of Subordinate Units

The actual military strength of units under the direct control of the Medical Division as of 31 December was 295 officers, 1,083 enlisted men, and 6 warrant officers, a total of 1,384. On 31 December this personnel was assigned to various units as follows:

Unit	Location	Officers	Enlisted	Warrant Officers	Total
Totals		295	1,083	6	1,384
4th Medical Laboratory	Heidelberg	14	37	1	52
33d Medical Depot Company	Furth	13	97	0	110
80th Hospital Train. .	Frankfurt	2	38	0	40
97th General Hospital	Frankfurt	105	363	1	469
98th General Hospital	Munich	105	394	2	501
317th Station Hospital	Wiesbaden	32	45	0	77
7789th Hospital Detachment	Heidelberg	0	36	1	37
7779th Hospital Detachment	Wiesbaden	18	53	1	72
7713th Medical Training Center. . .	Munich	6	20	0	26

A reenlistment drive was begun by unit recruiting officers to counter-balance an expected heavy loss of enlisted personnel in the following six months.

5. Civilian Employees

Through constant study and revision, overall requirements for civilian personnel were reduced approximately 9 percent during the third quarter and 3.4 percent in the last quarter. Civilian personnel were authorized in the following numbers:

Nationality	30 Jun 48	30 Sep 48	31 Dec 48
U.S. Allied and Neutral	68	68	68
German.	1,332	1,200	1,156
Totals.	1,400	1,268	1,224

6. Shortages in Personnel

A survey of personnel requirements for military posts revealed a serious shortage of medical officers, nurses, and dental officers. Although authorizations were sufficient, procurement lagged. A program to employ exceptionally well-qualified German and DP doctors on a temporary basis was planned as a means of offsetting shortages in Army medical officers. Recommendations were prepared for the creation of a Command Medical Specialty Center of 1,250 beds for the Command and the establishment of a convalescent facility. It also appeared possible that, in spite of the undesirability of long hauls for patients, it might become necessary to replace certain small station hospitals with dispensaries. On 5 November orders were received calling for the transfer of spaces to the Air Force, and at the close of the period plans were being considered to provide 260 spaces by inactivating the 9th Station Hospital, a paper unit, transferring the 317th Station Hospital to the Air Force as a unit, and securing other medical spaces from post medical units.

7. Opportunities for Enlisted Men

During this period the career system was implemented for enlisted men, providing for automatic promotion to the grade of corporal, based on length of service, time in grade, and character and efficiency rating. Promotions up to grade four were to be controlled by the units, under provisions of Department of the Army Circular 202, 1948, and promotions to the first three grades by the Administrative Branch, Office of the Chief Surgeon, EUCOM, on a major command basis. The career field for Food Service personnel,

established by Department of the Army Circular 203, 1948, was put into effect and plans were made to process applications from enlisted men. Warrant officer examinations administered by the office resulted in the appointment of a large number of warrant officers (junior grade) in the Medical Department.

8. Training Activities

Following its suspension during the summer months when instructors were on vacation, postgraduate training for medical officers was resumed on 11 October at the University of Vienna School of Medicine. Twenty-four medical officers graduated from the six-weeks course, and 21 finished a five-weeks course on 23 December. This voluntary training proved very popular. Following its transfer to Munich, the 7713th Medical Department Training Center provided an eight-weeks course for Medical Aid Men, Medical Technicians, and Surgical Technicians. On 13 September training in the maintenance of technical equipment was resumed at Fürth Medical Depot, with nine students enrolled for the six-weeks course.

9. Capacity of Command Hospitals

The authorized capacity of European Command hospitals remained 4,680 beds, including 30 in the provisional hospital of the American Graves Registration Command at Paris. As of 2400 hours, 31 December, there were 2,435 patients, a bed occupancy of 52 percent. Bed capacity of Command hospitals varied as follows:

Type of Hospital	Capacity	Number	Total
Total hospitals and capacity	2,580	16	4,680
General	750	2	1,500
Station	500	2	1,000
Station	300	1	300
Station	250	2	500
Station	200	1	200
Station	150	5	750
Station	100	1	100
Field	300	1	300
Provisional (Paris)	30	1	30

10. Evacuation of Patients

During the last half of 1948 the evacuation of 1,640 patients occurred, of whom 1,578 were "boarded." Nine hundred and fifty-six patients were returned aboard the USAHS "Comfort," the only hospital ship serving the European Command, and 153 returned by passenger transport. A few adult members of patients' families were permitted to return on the hospital ship with the patients, but infants and children, either as patients or as passengers, were returned on passenger transports accompanied by families or guardians.

a. Evacuation by Air

Twenty-eight planes evacuated 684 patients to the United States at the rate of four planes monthly. Each plane had space for 16 ambulatory patients and 12 litter patients, including two places used by the nurse and enlisted technician. One hundred and sixty-eight patients were evacuated by air to Frankfurt, including 144 from Berlin, 11 from Vienna, 9 from Paris, 2 from Rome, and 1 each from Tripoli and Brussels.

Table 12--Medical Service, Consolidated Admissions, 1948

	1st qtr	2d qtr	3d qtr	4th qtr
Total Hospital	15,168	14,208	18,559	18,438
Total Medical Service	8,593	7,288	9,576	9,797
Internal Medicine. . .	3,086	2,911	3,793	4,116
Communicable Diseases	1,172	805	966	1,399
Venereal Diseases. . .	1,516	1,057	1,528	939
Dermatology.	784	650	713	621
Neuropsychiatry. . . .	561	443	1,126	1,268
Pediatrics	908	782	736	813
Miscellaneous.	566	640	714	641

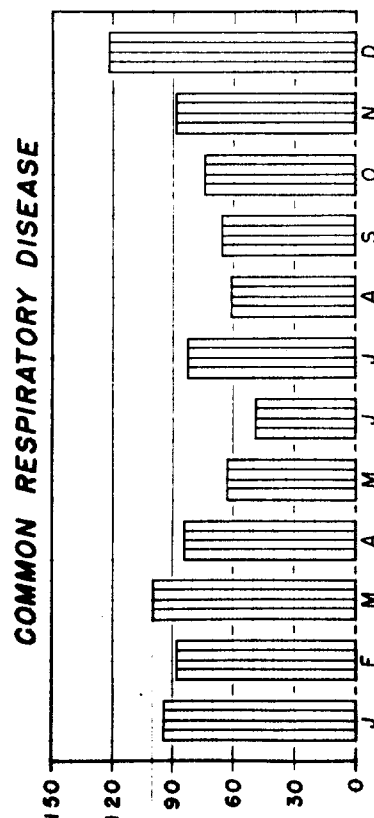
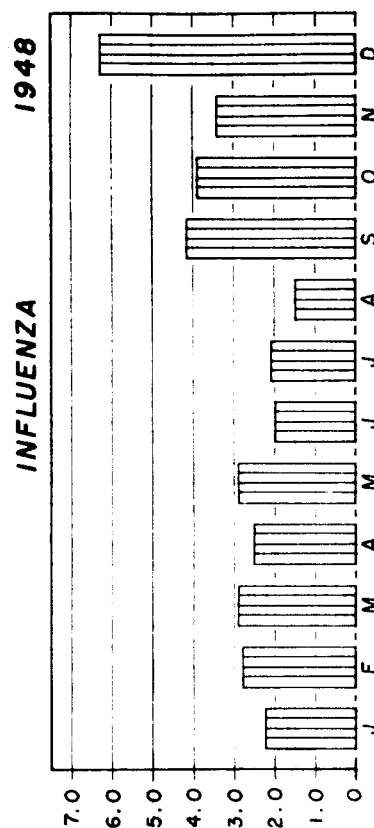
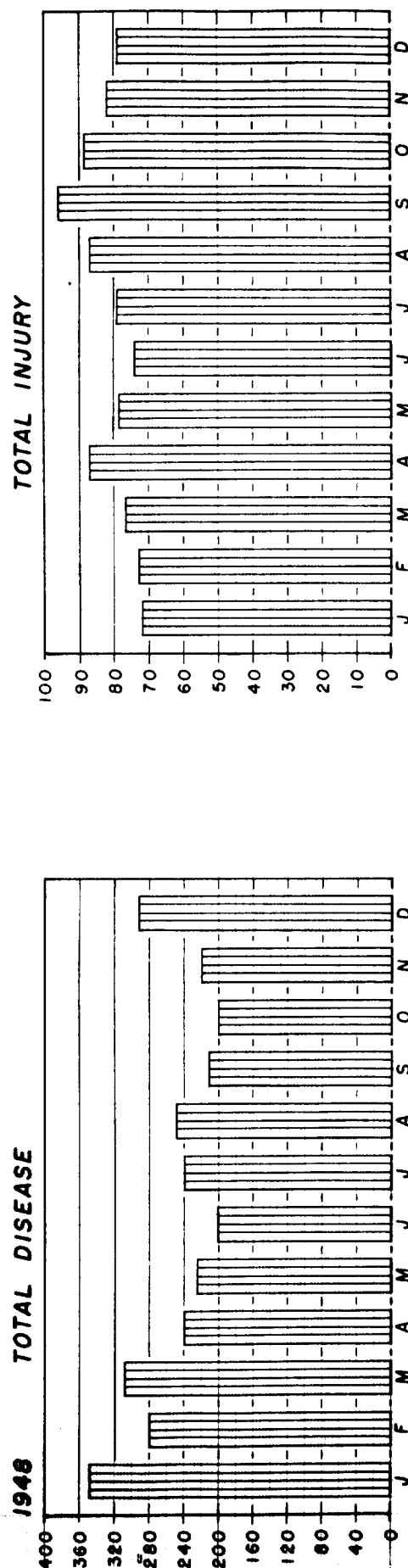
Table 13--Venereal Diseases, Incidence Rates/1000/Year, July-December 1948

	Gonorrhea		Syphilis		Other		All VD		Command Rate
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	
Jul	99	203	29	56	1	10	129	269	140
Aug	107	160	33	78	1	3	141	235	148
Sep	89	172	22	43	-	6	111	221	120
Oct	79	158	20	41	1	8	100	207	109
Nov	88	136	19	30	1	5	108	171	113
Dec	91	157	18	42	1	4	110	203	117

CHART IIIA

MEDICAL DIVISION

ADMISSION RATES PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM



J = January, F = February, etc.

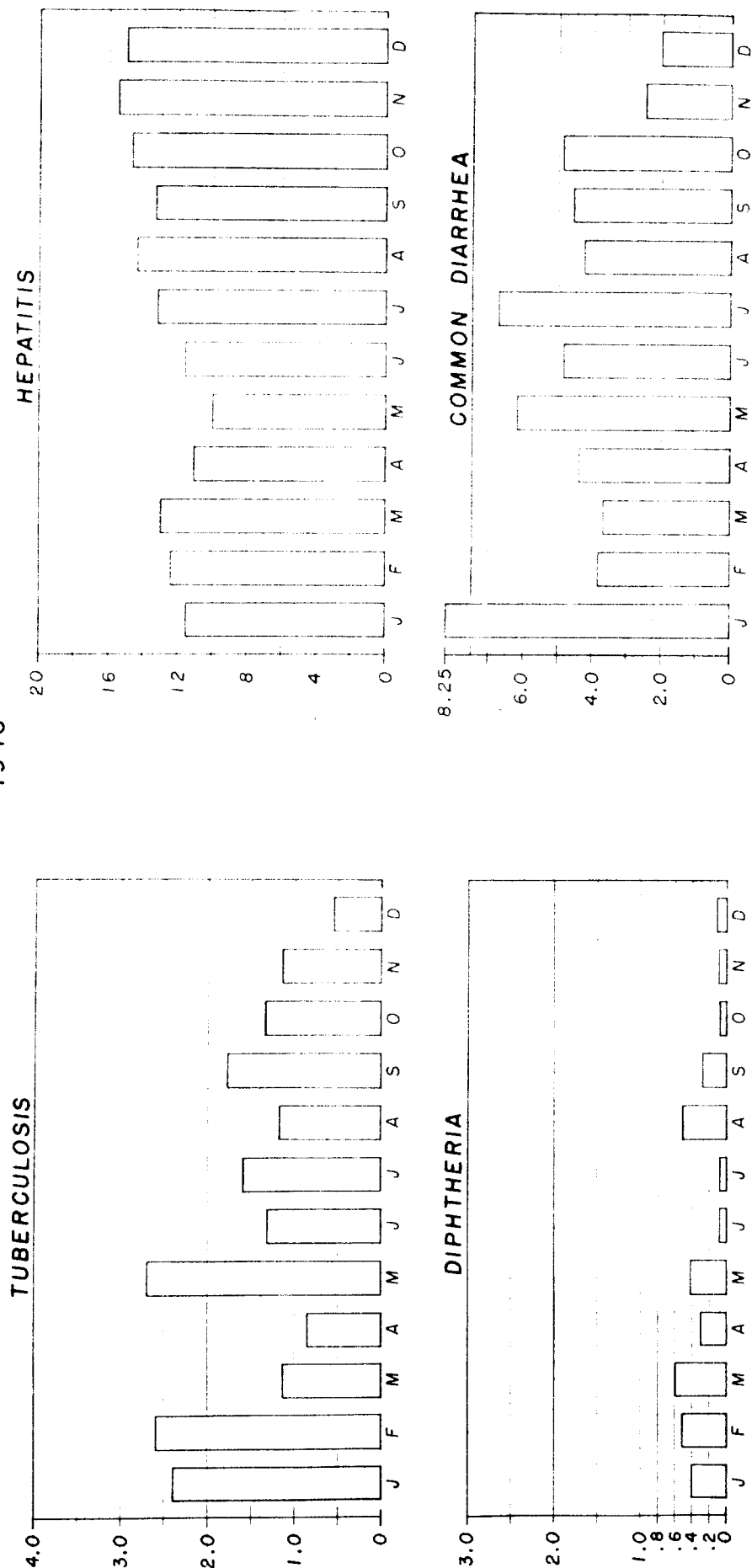
Source: Medical Division, Report of Operations, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 1948.

CHART III B

MEDICAL DIVISION

ADMISSION RATES PER THOUSAND PER ANNUM

1948



J = January, F = February, etc.

Source: Med Div, Bul of Apr, 1 Oct-31 Dec 48.

b. Evacuation by Ambulance and Train

Other patients were moved by ambulance and hospital train as follows: 660 hepatitis cases to 120th Station Hospital; 854 orthopedic cases to 387th Station Hospital; 61 neurosurgical cases to 98th General Hospital; 131 mental cases to 317th Station Hospital; 796 patients from 1st Division area to 385th Station Hospital; 294 air evacuation cases to 97th General Hospital; 48 tuberculosis cases to 97th General Hospital; and 783 cases to the 319th Station Hospital for return to the United States.

11. Preventive Medicine

In the third quarter of 1948 there was a 5 percent increase in the combined admission rate for injury and disease over the previous quarter but in the last quarter there was a drop of 4.8 percent. Medical service and total hospital admissions for the four quarters of 1948 are shown in Table 12. Chart 3, parts (a) and (b), shows overall and selected admission rates for the entire twelve-month period.

a. Incidence of Infectious Hepatitis

This disease remained one of the major causes of absence from duty, rising to a rate of 15.7 for November, the highest monthly rate since April 1945. Because of the urgency of combating the disease, Dr. Cecil Watson, Chairman of the Commission on Hepatic Diseases of the Army Epidemiological Board, recommended that the Hepatitis Research Center at the 120th Station Hospital, which was carrying on long-term scientific research as well as investigations of immediate practical application, be continued for at least another year.

b. Diphtheria

In the third quarter of the year only one case of diphtheria was reported, the lowest incidence of this disease up to that time in the Command, and in the fourth quarter there was also but one case.

c. Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)

Cases of poliomyelitis appeared among the German population in the Straubing area of Bavaria in July. By the end of the quarter a moderately severe epidemic covered the greater part of Bavaria, lasting into December. Fifteen cases, none of them fatal, occurred among U.S. personnel during the last half of 1948.

d. Venereal Disease Rates

The Command rate of incidence of venereal diseases, per 1,000 per year, reached a peak of 148 in August, declined to 109 in September, and rose to 117 in December. There was a notable decline in the rate for colored troops, which fell from 436 in January to 171 in November, rising to 203 at the end of the year. The syphilis-gonorrhea ratio for white troops, which had been approximately 1:2.5 during the second quarter-year, dropped to 1:4 in the third quarter, and 1:4.5 in the last quarter. The ratio for negro troops dropped from 1:2 in the second quarter to 1:4 in the third and fourth quarters, reversing the trend begun in 1946. Consolidated rates are given in Table 13.

e. Nutrition

Although the Army bread formula was altered in July by the reduction of shortening from 2 to 1 percent, the popularity of this item was

unchanged. During the same month the bread allowance was increased one-third, making it possible to meet most requests for additional servings of bread. Sufficient milk products, fresh fruits, and vegetables were procured from European sources.

f. Sanitation

As of 31 December there were fifty-seven municipal and other fixed water supplies approved for the use of the United States troops. During the last part of the period eight water supplies previously disapproved were approved after unsatisfactory conditions had been corrected. In August a conference was held with representatives of the EUCOM Engineer Division relative to the increasing frequency of chlorinator breakdowns, the difficulty of securing replacement parts or new chlorinators, and the necessity of providing standby chlorinators. Later in the quarter, as a result of conferences with German manufacturers and representatives of the Engineer Division, a simple, constant-head, gravity-feed hypochlorinating unit was designed. By the end of the year a number of these had been delivered to Engineer supply for use in chlorinating some of the smaller water supplies in the Command. A circular on the treatment and approval of drinking water supplies was in process of publication at the end of the year. Prior to construction of approximately 40 mess halls throughout the Command, an inspection was made of essential sanitary facilities provided for a pilot mess hall of company size under construction at Frankfurt. On the basis of a survey within the Command, an entomological team representing the Surgeon General and Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, recommended that insect and rodent control measures be undertaken.

Table 14--Medical Consultants Visiting EUCOM, July - December 1948

<u>Name</u>	<u>Status or Organization</u>	<u>Primary Interest</u>
Porter, William B., Dr.	Med. College of Virginia	Cardiovascular, Hematology
Beecher, Henry K., Dr.	Harvard University	Anesthesia
Greear, James N., Dr.	U. of Virginia	Ophthalmology
Goddard, C. H., Dr.	Los Angeles Co Mental Dep	Neuropsychiatry
Poer, David H., Dr.	Cincinnati General Hosp	Surgery
Leedham, Charles, Col.	U. of Iowa	Cardiovascular, Renal
Caldwell, John M., Jr., Col	Consultants Division, Office of Surgeon General	Neuropsychiatry
Stark, Jesse D., Dr.	Jefferson College	Roentgenology
Hixson, Clayton H., Dr.	George Washington U.	Obstetrics & Gynecology
Skull, Harrison J., Dr.	U. of Tennessee	Internal Medicine
Berlien, Ivan C., Dr.	U. of Michigan	Neuropsychiatry
Barr, David P., Dr.	New York Hospital	Internal Medicine
Hart, Vernon L.	Minneapolis Hospital	Orthopedic Surgery
Daniels, Luman E.	U. of Colorado	Psychiatry
Ambler, John V.	Director Denver VD Clinic	Dermatology & Syphilology
Stewart, George A., Dr.	Johns Hopkin University	Surgery
Talkington, P. C., Dr.	Assoc. Prof, Neuro- psychiatry	Neuropsychiatry
Thomas, Atha, Dr.	Assoc. Prof, Surg in Orthopedics, U. of Colorado Med School.	Orthopedic Surgery
Haden, R. L., Dr.	Cleveland Clinic Foundation	Internal Medicine
Hench, Philip S., Dr.	Assoc Prof, Mayo Foundation	Internal Medicine
Kern, Richard, A., Dr.	Prof, Clinical Medicine	Rheumatic Diseases
Tobin, William J., Dr.	Instructor of Orthopedics, Georgetown University	Orthopedic Surgery

g. Housing

During the half-year, a representative of the division served on a board surveying facilities for proposed troop concentrations. The division was also represented on a board investigating housing conditions at Rhein-Main Air Force Base and neighboring communities for VITLES personnel.

12. Professional Services

a. Physical Examinations

Approximately 750 officers were given physical examinations in accordance with provisions of Department of the Army Circular 75, 1947. Subsequently Circular 375, 1948, did away with the necessity for such annual physical examinations.

b. Consultation Trips

The arrival and assignment of Colonel Morgan as Deputy Chief Surgeon made it possible for Colonel Alling, Chief of the Professional Services Branch, to make consultation trips to a limited number of hospitals in the Command in December. A list of consultants visiting the Command in the last half of 1948 is given in Table 14.

c. Surgery

General statistics on surgery for the last half of 1948 were as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Admissions</u>
Total Admissions	19,111
General	3,820
Orthopedic	4,504
Ophthalmologic	388
Otolaryngologic	1,020
Urologic	1,519
Septic	2,175
Neurosurgery	311
Obstetrics and Gynecology	5,179
Miscellaneous Specialties	195

Outpatient visits totaled 79,777. There were 115 deaths.

d. Venereal Diseases

The drop in admissions for venereal diseases is shown in the following tabulation:

	1947	1948			
	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2d Qtr	3d Qtr	4th Qtr
Admissions . .	2,239	1,516	1,057	1,528	939

This drop was attributed in considerable part to the increased use of POB (penicillin in oil and beeswax) in the ambulatory treatment of venereal diseases. During the fourth quarter this became the standard treatment for syphilis, as well as for gonorrhea. Venereal disease admissions to hospitals at the close of the period did not include gonorrhea or syphilis, except in unusual cases.

e. Neuropsychiatry

Neuropsychiatric activities were affected by changes to AR 615-368 and AR 615-369 reducing the nonprofessional duties of medical officers, and by improved cooperation between unit commanders and medical officers. Post surgeons and hospital commanders took a more active part in the management of undesirable personnel, especially by seeking personal contact with unit commanders who had returned members of their organizations to hospitals despite previous medical recommendations that disposition be made through administrative channels.

13. Army Nurse Corps Personnel

Army Nurse Corps personnel continued to be understrength in the European Command, with 358 nurses assigned for duty as of 31 December 1948. Losses for the half year totaled 45, including 1 deceased, 31 redeployed, 7 evacuated to the U.S. as patients, 5 separated as civilians, and 1 transferred to the Air Force. Nurses newly assigned to the Command totaled 85. In accordance with a Department of the Army letter of 20 April 1948, six incoming nurses were assigned to the 120th Station Hospital, hepatitis center for the Command at Bayreuth, to assist with special research studies. A total of 75 nurses appeared before the Regular Army promotion Boards for permanent promotion to the rank of Captain.

14. Nursing Education Activities

An Army Nurse Corps educational program was initiated with a two-day conference held in Heidelberg on 7-8 October 1948. On the basis of plans presented at this meeting, nursing courses for Medical Department enlisted

men were established at all European Command hospitals. Monthly professional meetings were held by the Army Nurse Corps, beginning the same month.

15. Private Employment of Registered Nurses

During the month of September a standard method for the hiring of U.S. civilian registered nurses was established, so that dependents entitled to hospitalization in Army hospitals might have individual nursing service. The employment of private duty nurses was to be the financial responsibility of the patient.

16. Provision of Dental Services

a. Shortage of Dental Officers

As of 31 December 1948 there were 75 dental officers on duty in the Command, 19 less than in July. Sixty-six were allotted, compared with an estimated requirement of 125 needed by the 74 dental clinics within the Command. Fourteen of these clinics were located in hospitals and 60 in dispensaries, while one prosthetic unit and three mobile operation units were assigned to the U.S. Forces in Austria.

b. Employment of German and DP Dentists

Although all dental officers except the Dental Surgeon were performing full-time professional duties, adequate dental service was not available, due to the shortage of personnel. To meet the shortage, hiring of 55 German and DP dentists was authorized and 40 were employed during the period. These dentists worked under the supervision of military dental officers. So satisfactory was this program that plans were under consideration

for requesting an additional allotment of German and DP dentists, as well as lessening of the supervisory requirement so that German and DP dentists could be employed at isolated stations where full supervision was not feasible. Expendable and nonexpendable supplies were adequate.

c. Dental Services for the Constabulary

Dental attention for the U.S. Constabulary appeared to present a serious problem since existing T/O's provided for only one dental officer for 13,767 men. In a letter dated 30 September the Office of the Chief Surgeon informed post surgeons that dental installations within their respective posts would be responsible for providing dental care for specific constabulary units.
(3)

17. Veterinary Services

a. Personnel

An average of 20 veterinary officers were on duty, although foreseeable requirements at the end of the period called for 24 officers including those with the Air Force. In order to meet commitments, duties ordinarily assigned to officers having MOS 120 (Meat and Dairy Inspector) were assigned to noncommissioned officers. The shortage of enlisted men with MOS 120 was acute, and requisitions for additional men in this category remained unfilled.

b. Meat and Dairy Inspection

Progress was made in channeling over-age subsistence items into consuming units, but at the end of the year there were still on hand 161,722 cases of food products having food value but considered substandard.

Inspection was being pushed in an effort to get them into consuming channels before they became unusable. Most of the products received under the expanding continental procurement program of the Quartermaster Corps and European Exchange System were of good quality, but there were some losses in fruits and vegetables at commissaries and Class I points as a result of inadequate storage facilities. Because of the nonpermanent nature of the occupation it was not considered feasible to provide sufficient below-zero storage for perishable subsistence items. The only solution available to the Command was to move the older products first, and as far as possible to shorten the period of time these products remained in storage. Some frozen meats were at least five months old by the time they reached the Command. Plants furnishing food from England or the Continent were inspected by Command veterinarians.

c. Care of Animals

By December an epidemic of hoof-and-mouth disease, which had started in Kreis Pforzheim (Wurttemberg-Baden) in June 1948, had spread over the entire zone. Control measures included quarantine, limiting the movement of persons and cattle in and out of infected areas, and vaccination of exposed cattle. At the end of the period no U.S. Government-owned animals were affected. Despite participation in extensive field maneuvers with the First Division, the horses of the mounted platoons of the U.S. Constabulary continued to maintain a high rate of effectiveness and remained free from communicable diseases. The veterinary care of operational and reserve horses of the Constabulary was the responsibility of the military

posts. Because of their wide distribution, these mounted platoons were authorized to hire German veterinaries in emergency. The morbidity rate among the mature dogs of the Quartermaster Guard Dog Training Center was low. Skin diseases and respiratory conditions were reported in the puppy kennels only. During the half year ending 31 December 1948 a total of 1,486 privately-owned dogs were shipped to the United States and 79 in-bound dogs were received.

18. Medical Statistics Branch

In view of an increasing number of discrepancies in field reports, instruction was provided at unit level and classes in the administration of medical records were held at major command and post level, to attain greater reliability of medical reports and records. The program to furnish instruction to individual units in the preparation of Medical Department records and reports was instituted by this section in July 1948 and continued in operation throughout 1948. The program required the full time of one warrant officer, who visited a majority of the medical units in the Command. In addition, letters of instruction were sent to medical units covering specific phases of the work. Adoption of the plan led to noticeable improvement in several areas.

19. Medical Supply Activities

a. Use of Personnel

The Medical Supply Branch initiated work simplification and measurement programs which resulted in the saving of 25,020 manhours annually,

a gain of 432 square feet of storage space, and the saving of 102 miles of transportation. Rewarehousing of stocks made possible the release of approximately 89,000 square feet of open storage space to the German economy.

b. Optical Shop Accomplishments

The Optical Shop performed 8,279 jobs during the half year, as follows:

Spectacles processed, standard P-3 lens	7,418
"Lens only" and duplicate lens jobs	297
Miscellaneous repair jobs	84
Bifocals processed	351
"40-round" spectacles processed	116
Gas mask inserts processed	13

c. Classification of Items Required for Maintenance

During the last quarter of the year the Classification Section of the Base Maintenance Shop was reorganized to permit more rapid determination of the degree of serviceability of items received, thus saving many hours previously spent on classification.

d. Procurement

Procurement activities increased as local producers became more willing to accept orders and better able to make deliveries. Principal purchases from the German economy were biologicals and glass products. Orders placed during the period ending 30 September 1948 exceeded by 100 percent those of the preceding quarter, while actual deliveries exceeded those of the preceding quarter by more than 50 percent. Procurement was effected for a total of 296,783 line items valued at DM 244,296.43, while

Table 15--Expenditures from Central Hospital Fund, 1 July - 31 December 1948

Total Expenditures.	\$16,595.57
97th General Hospital	2,493.87
98th General Hospital	4,905.96
110th Station Hospital	850.73
120th Station Hospital	200.00
124th Station Hospital	550.00
130th Station Hospital	1,455.36
250th Station Hospital	870.00
317th Station Hospital	1,076.00
319th Station Hospital	595.00
387th Station Hospital	2,072.32
388th Station Hospital	616.33
57th Field Hospital (1-3 Hospital Units)	910.00

actual deliveries were made of 285,095 line items valued at DM 187,618.36. Procurement orders during the fourth quarter of the year amounted to DM 169,287.81, while items totaling DM 15,280.10 were delivered.

20. Central Hospital Fund

Finances of the Central Hospital Fund during the period were as follows:

Balance on hand 1 July 1948	\$25,731.29
Receipts during the period	<u>20,000.00</u>
Total	\$45,731.29
Expenditures during the period.	<u>16,595.57</u>
Balance 31 December 1948.	\$29,135.72

The receipts shown above represent a single payment grant from the Central Hospital Fund, Surgeon General's Office, Washington, D.C. For an itemized list of expenditures in the form of allocations to various hospitals, see Table 15.

FOOTNOTES

1. This report is based upon EUCOM O of Ch Surg Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul-30 Sep 48 and 1 Oct-31 Dec 48, unless otherwise noted.
2. For a complete list of medical units in the European Command as of 30 June 1948, see Occupation Forces in Europe Series 1947-48, Third Year, Fourth Quarter, IV, 39-40.
3. Ltr, EUCOM C Surg to Post Surgs, 30 Sep 48, sub: Dental Attention for U.S. Constabulary Organizations, MCH 4211-Adm.

CHAPTER XXVII

Ordnance Division

CONFIDENTIAL

Commander-in-Chief
European Command

CHAPTER XXVII

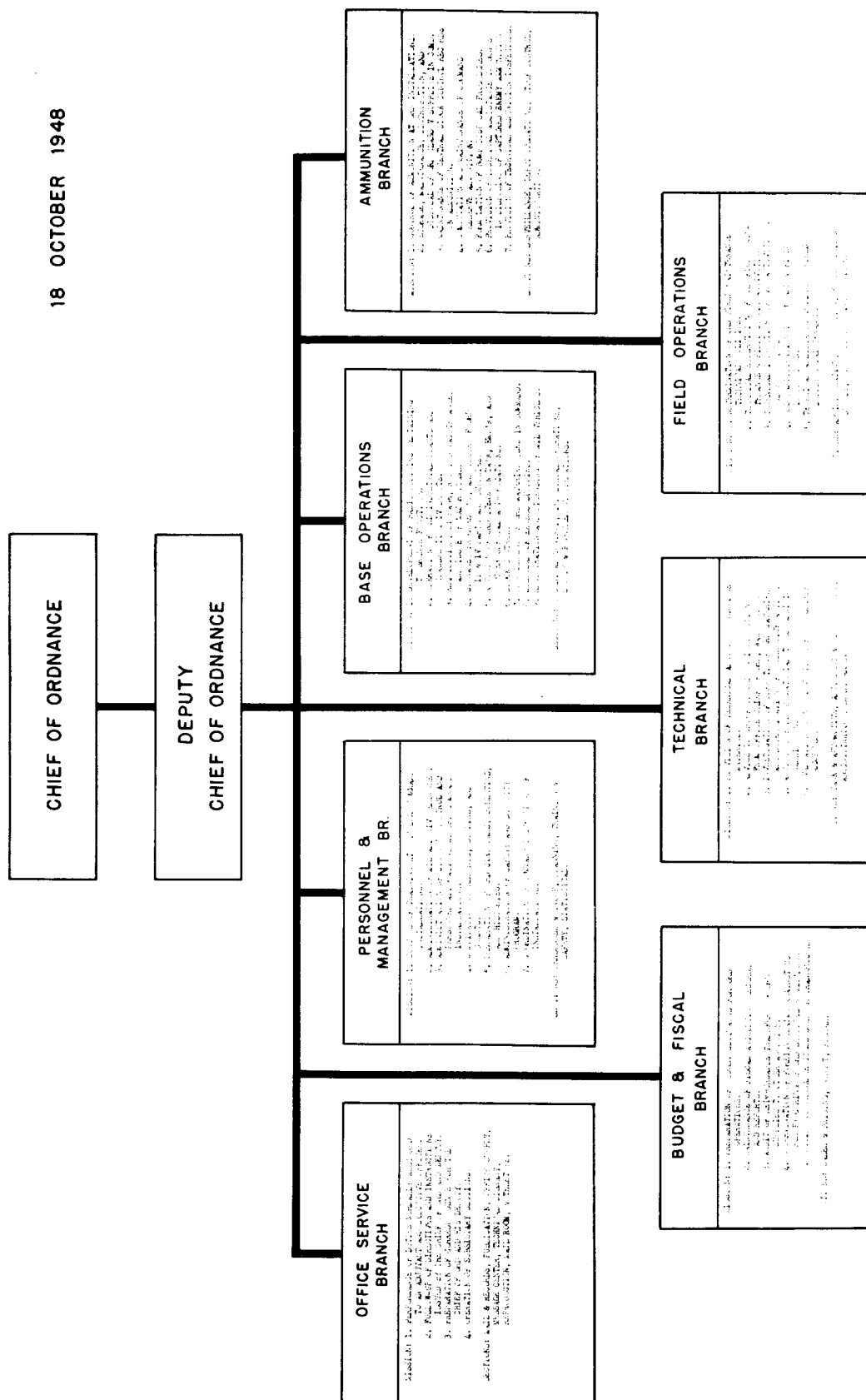
Ordnance Division

1. Progress of Ordnance Projects

Developments in both military and nonmilitary affairs made the second half of 1948 a period of increased activity for the Ordnance Division. Rising costs resulting from the German currency conversion, and the decrease in deutsche marks allotted to the Division, created problems in both budgeting and procurement. Work of the base and field maintenance installations multiplied as some tanks and other items arrived in substandard condition from the United States. The Frankfurt Military Post gave Ordnance support to Operation VITLES. Command stocks were consolidated and a new schedule was issued governing the submission of all requisitions for supplies of Classes II and IV. The Ordnance Division also completed transfer of its surplus supplies to the Germans through the Staatliche Erfassungsgesellschaft fuer Oeffentliches Gut MBH (STEG) and made progress in disposing of supplies
(1)
excess to Command requirements.

CHART IV FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION ORDNANCE DIVISION

18 OCTOBER 1948



2. Organizational Changes

Prior to 18 October only three minor changes occurred in the organizational structure of the Ordnance Division. At the end of September, upon completion of its mission, the Excess and Surplus Section of the Supply Branch was discontinued. A Sales and Pricing Section was instituted under the Budget and Fiscal Branch because of the increased number of vouchers required from the sale of ordnance supplies. In the same Branch, a reduction in the number of claims filed led to the merging of the Claims Section with the Fiscal Section. The reorganization which took place on 18 October divided the Division into the following seven branches: Technical Advisers (also referred to as Technical Branch), Office Service, Ammunition, Budget and Fiscal, Personnel and Management, Base Operations, and Field Operations. (2) Chart 4 lists the missions of each of the branches. The revision, made to increase efficiency of operations, brought under the Base Operations Branch the supply, maintenance, and procurement functions for all Command installations on all ordnance items except ammunition. It also integrated operations at the post level under the Field Operations Branch. Previously put into effect with regard to ammunition supplies, the new centralized system of control was operating smoothly at the end of the year.

Personnel and Training

3. Key Positions

a. Headquarters Staff

Col. C. Wingate Reed became Acting Chief of Ordnance on 2 July upon the return to the United States of Brig. Gen. E. L. Ford. When Brig. Gen. E. E. MacMorland was named Chief of Ordnance on 6 August, Colonel Reed again became Deputy Chief. Lt. Col. Harold N. Brownson joined the staff as adviser to the Maintenance Branch on tank problems. Effective with the reorganization of 18 October, the following persons were appointed branch chiefs:

Chief, Ammunition Branch	Maj. Ralph M. McMahon
Chief, Budget & Fiscal Branch	Lt. Col. H. H. Haas
Chief, Personnel & Management Branch	Col. J. S. Walker
Chief, Base Operations Branch	Col. G. G. Eddy
Chief, Field Operations Branch	Lt. Col. G. H. Leavitt
Chief, Technical Advisers	Lt. Col. H. N. Brownson
Chief, Office Service Branch	Maj. A. G. Johnning

On 17 November Col. Earl W. Aldrup, former commander of the Karlsfeld Ordnance Center, became Chief of the Base Operations Branch, Colonel Eddy (3) returning to the United States. Colonel Aldrup was also designated Deputy Chief when Colonel Reed returned to the United States. On 18 October Maj. William H. Bauer succeeded Lt. Col. Charles R. Currier as Chief of the Procurement Unit of the Base Operations Branch.

b. Installation Commanders

Successive commanders of the Karlsfeld Ordnance Center during this period were Colonel Aldrup, Lt. Col. Paul C. Cunnick, and Col. C.

Elford Smith. Lt. Col. John E. Foutz was given command of the Rothenbach Ordnance Scrap Collecting Point, replacing Lt. Col. Richard H. Einfeldt, who became Ordnance Officer for the Nürnberg Military Post. Maj. Gordon W. Johnson replaced Lt. Col. Robert E. L. Masters as Commanding Officer of the Kassel Ordnance Shop. Following the closing of the Kitzingen Ordnance Depot in September, Lt. Col. H. Quaintance, former Kitzingen Depot Commander, replaced Maj. William V. Nichols as Commander of the Illesheim Ordnance Depot. Col. J. Worthen Proctor, Commander of the Nordenham Ordnance Depot until its close in September, succeeded Col. Thomas K. Vincent as Commanding Officer at the Griesheim Ordnance Depot. Lt. Col. Clyde A. Bills, Jr., was transferred from Nordenham to the Butzbach Ordnance Shop to replace Lt. Col. Walter F. Freeman, Commanding Officer, who was named Assistant Ordnance Officer at Frankfurt Military Post.

4. Office Staff

a. Military Personnel

At the beginning of the 6-month period, twenty-nine officers, two warrant officers, and forty-one enlisted men were assigned to the Office, Chief of Ordnance. On 31 December the Ordnance Division was operating with a military staff of twenty-six officers, two warrant officers, and thirty-three enlisted men. The authorized strength at the end of the year was twenty-seven officers, three warrant officers, and thirty-five enlisted men.

b. Civilian Employees

The personnel authorization of the Office of the Chief of

Ordnance for civilian employees other than Germans was reduced on 30 September from 119 to 87. This decrease was effected by cancelling recruitment requests for fourteen additional employees, and by transferring certain Ordnance activities to field installations along with surplus staff members. The reorganization of the office on 18 October made imperative a survey of all staff positions by personnel-classification analysts from Heidelberg Military Post. As shown below, civilian employees of all categories decreased during the period under review.

<u>Date</u>	<u>American</u>	<u>Allied</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Total</u>
30 Jun 1948	71	35	46	152
30 Sep 1948	65	32	51	148
31 Dec 1948	55	30	45	130

5. Ordnance Field Units

a. Strength on 1 July 1948

On 1 July military personnel assigned to the Chief of Ordnance numbered 206 officers, 29 warrant officers, and 2,437 enlisted men, compared with an authorization for 235 officers, 35 warrant officers, and 2,680 enlisted men.

b. Changes at Unit Level

When the Kitzingen and Nordenham Ordnance Depots were closed in September, a number of their personnel were transferred to the Lübberstedt, Griesheim, and Butzbach Ordnance depots. The 902d Ordnance HAM Company at Kitzingen was transferred to the U.S. Constabulary, and the 7837th Ordnance Depot Detachment was discontinued.

c. Redeployment and Replacement

A survey made in July indicated that an estimated 40 percent of enlisted Ordnance personnel would be redeployed by the end of 1948. Since few replacements were expected, efforts were made to re-enlist or extend the overseas duty of all key enlisted men. By the end of September, 406 men had been redeployed and 15 replacements received. Redeployment reached its height in November owing to the imminent expiration of the Alien Spouse Act. The number of military men received from 1 September to the end of 1948 totalled 14 officers and 564 men, to replace the 28 officers and 451 men redeployed during the same period. During the latter part of December, 464 replacements arrived from the United States. Mainly recruits, they required training at the units to which they were assigned.

d. Reduced Authorization

By 31 December the authorization for military personnel under the Ordnance Division had been reduced to 234 officers, 32 warrant officers, and 2,418 enlisted men. Only 190 officers, 33 warrant officers, and 1,798 enlisted men were actually assigned to the Chief of Ordnance at the end of the year.

6. The EUCOM Ordnance School

a. Functions

The EUCOM Ordnance School at Eschwege trained Ordnance personnel as maintenance, supply, and ammunition specialists; enlisted men of other branches as automotive mechanics, armored specialists, or motor sergeants; and company grade officers as supply or motor officers. The school also

developed training programs to train Ordnance specialists under the Career Guidance Plan of the Army, and developed special Ordnance extension courses as needed.

b. Problems

The major problems were the lack of sufficient instructors and the failure of unit commanders to interview prospective students and otherwise to observe regulations in sending students to the school. The first problem was solved by staggering the opening dates of classes in order to prevent overenrollment in any one class. The situation improved in December with the arrival of twenty instructors as replacements. Although most of them required training in classroom methods, their technical knowledge was adequate. The second problem remained unsolved. A number of students failed to bring the necessary records, funds, and clothing, and 41 percent had not been interviewed by an officer, 27 percent had no interest in the courses, and 33 percent had not been given the required physical examination.

c. Training Conferences

On 3 December 1948 a conference was held at the school to discuss the problem of tank maintenance in the Command. Participating were Ordnance shop officers, organization maintenance officers, and the teaching staff responsible for training tank mechanics. At a later conference, attended by representatives of Organization, Plans, Operations, and Training Division, EUCOM, the 7710th EUCOM Engineer School, the 7717th Quartermaster School, the 7712th EUCOM Intelligence School, the Troop Information and

Education Staff School, the 7718th EUCOM Signal School, the Ordnance School, and the Ordnance Division, an attempt was made to standardize teaching procedures in Army schools throughout the European Command.

d. Attendance

In addition to the regular student body, several members of the Italian Army, a French officer, ten British students, and two members of the Netherlands Army attended courses at Eschwege. During the latter half of 1948, a total of 1,265 men enrolled in twelve different classes at the school, which graduated 984 students. Of the graduates 28.5 percent were members of Ordnance units.

7. Schools for German Employees

a. The EUCOM Ordnance Supply School

Charged with the mission of training German employees of the Army in Ordnance supply procedures, the Ordnance School at Griesheim reported a growing interest on the part of units represented and the selection of a better type of student during the second half of 1948. The Griesheim school graduated its 2,000th student on 17 December, observing the occasion with suitable ceremonies at which Lt. Col. H. H. Haas represented the Chief of Ordnance in awarding diplomas to the graduates.

b. The EUCOM Ordnance Motor Maintenance School

Located at Esslingen, the Motor Maintenance School for German workers offered two courses: Carburation and Ignition, and Power Train and Chassis Units. Approximately three hundred students were enrolled in each course.

Operations

8. Safety Measures

a. Accident Rate

The Training and Safety Section encouraged observance by Ordnance personnel of safe practices in driving as well as in other activities. Monthly accident rates of Ordnance vehicles are compared below with the over-all rate for the entire European Command:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Ordnance rate</u>	<u>EUCOM rate</u>
Jul	1.60	1.93
Aug	1.68	1.89
Sep88	1.81
Oct	1.59	1.86
Nov	1.84	1.99
Dec	1.97	2.48

b. Instruction and Inspections

The Ordnance Service Safety Bulletin No. 1, of 15 September 1948, was distributed to all Ordnance field installations to help them establish comprehensive safety programs. The bulletin outlined specific regulations, recommendations, and technical data obtained from the combined experiences of government agencies and private industry. Aided by a safety engineer from the Provost Marshal Division, Ordnance representatives inspected their field installations throughout the European Command with special reference to safety precautions taken in heating systems, transportation of personnel, and winter operation of motor vehicles.

9. Depot Stocks

Tonnages issued by Ordnance depots increased considerably during the
(4)
period under review, while efforts continued to achieve greater accuracy
in depot records.

a. Completion of Consolidation

The consolidation of depot stocks was completed in August, with
vehicles being concentrated at Illesheim, and Class II and Class IV
supplies at Griesheim and Mannheim. The project involved the shipment of
2,118 long tons of supplies to Griesheim Ordnance Depot and 1,753 long
(5)
tons to the Mannheim installation.

b. Shipments by Rail

The movement of Ordnance supplies by rail during the half-year
period is reflected in the following figures:

<u>Month</u>	<u>TCRs*</u> <u>issued</u>	<u>Rail cars</u> <u>released</u>	<u>Long tons</u>	<u>Rail cars</u> <u>unloaded</u>
Jul	1,091	8,261	67,899	5,793
Aug	1,160	7,543	60,678	6,485
Sep	1,066	6,805	51,940	4,970
Oct	1,058	6,505	52,536	4,813
Nov	981	4,813	48,747	4,209
Dec	926	5,669	44,364	4,462

* Transportation Corps Releases

c. Planned Stock Merging

Plans in progress at the end of 1948 foresaw the transfer of
Griesheim Ordnance Depot stocks to the depot at Mannheim. Construction of
approximately six hundred thousand square feet of additional floor space

at Mannheim was approved and a procedure established to phase out the Griesheim Ordnance Depot without disrupting the Ordnance supply system.

10. Reequipping of Tactical Forces

The reorganization of the 1st Infantry Division and of the U.S. Constabulary occasioned a sizeable increase in the number of major items issued during the latter half of 1948. The 1st Infantry Division alone submitted 342 requisitions for ordnance supplies, of which 22,402 items had been released to them by 30 September. By the end of the year the reequipping of the 1st Infantry Division was complete except for two line items: graphical firing tables for 4.2 chemical mortars, and 4-ton 6x6 cargo trucks. To replace items issued to the 1st Infantry Division, a system was initiated for shipping prorated amounts of major items directly to the military post at which they were required. On 7 August EUCOM Headquarters directed the commanding generals of the 1st Infantry Division and the U.S. Constabulary to install antiaircraft machine gun ring mounts on all their organizational vehicles for which the mounts were authorized. The shipment of 162 ring mounts from the Butzbach Ordnance Shop to the Constabulary on 24 September left no more complete mounts on hand at EUCOM
(6)
Ordnance installations. To fill current needs as well as future requirements, 1,000 ring mounts were requisitioned from the United States on 25 August. By the end of 1948, the two commands had installed ring mounts as indicated below:

	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Installed</u>	<u>Awaiting installment</u>	<u>Required</u>
1st Inf Div (with attached units) . . .	415	399	3	13
U.S. Constabulary (with attached units)	542	403	104	35

11. Issue of Major Items

During this period 989 requisitions, covering 14,737 vehicles and 266,523 items of small arms and fire control equipment were received, requiring more than 2,000 shipping orders. The number of vehicles due out decreased from 1,017 on 1 July to 197 at the end of 1948. To expedite the receipt by troops of vehicles made ready for issue, blanket releases covering their rebuild production until 30 June 1949, were furnished to the Ordnance Base Maintenance Center. Seven requisitions were sent to the United States for sixty-five items weighing 5,697 long tons, of which 4,034 long tons were received by 31 December 1948.

12. Surplus Property Disposals

a. Sales to OFLC Consignees

During the first three months of the period, Ordnance depots delivered 29,310 long tons of Class II and IV supplies to purchasers designated by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC), bringing the cumulative tonnage of such deliveries to 211,805 long tons. The OFLC cancelled surplus sales on which disposal documents were lacking, the supplies involved being included in bulk transfers to STEG.

Table 16--Tonnage and Vehicles Transferred to STEG, 30 September 1948

<u>Depot</u>	<u>Tonnage</u>	<u>Vehicles</u>
Totals . . .	<u>264,596</u>	<u>55,091</u>
Buttleborn . .	4,470	1,000
Wörnberg . . .	5,044	1,205
Mannheim		
(Area A) . .	8,913	1,803
Mannheim . . .	4,546	540
Rothenbach . .	9,481	1,582
	*263	*19
Nordenham. . .	4,728	3
	*104	0
Ldbberstedt. .	95	0
Butzbach . . .	7,819	2,120
	*139	*15
Bad Canstadt .	15,160	4,173
	*911	*368
Heilbronn. . .	10,838	2,244
Kassel	30,636	6,700
	*2,653	*947
Karlsfeld. . .	12,101	365
	*450	0
Kitzingen. . .	140,536	31,868
Griesheim. . .	5,320	0
Illesheim. . .	39	0
Berlin	80	54
Frankfurt		
(7747 Sec Det)	270	85

* Indicates surplus generated subsequent to original transfer, and turned over by a supplementary transfer. These figures are included in the totals.

b. Transfers to STEG

By 30 September all known Ordnance surpluses of a noncombat nature had been transferred in bulk to STEG. Total supplies so transferred amounted to almost 265,000 long tons. The release of depots to STEG occurred approximately on schedule. The Einswarden Area of the Nordenham Ordnance Depot was transferred on 9 July. A week later the surplus areas of Butzbach Ordnance Shop and the Bad Canstadt Vehicle Park were released. The Heilbronn Vehicle Park was turned over in its entirety on 4 August; surplus area of the Kassel Ordnance Shop, on 17 August; and surplus area of the Karlsfeld Ordnance Depot, on 3 September. On 14 September STEG officials took over the Kitzingen Ordnance Depot with its 140,536 tons of supplies, consisting principally of 31,868 vehicles, while the Würzburg Military Post received the administrative area of the depot. The last surplus area at the Mannheim Ordnance Depot was released on 27 September. When an installation was transferred in its entirety, the sole function remaining was the outshipment of available scrap, which function was assumed by the local military post. Table 16 shows amounts of tonnage transferred at the various ordnance installations, together with the number of vehicles included in the sales. Class X vehicles transferred to STEG after 29 July were not priced as complete vehicles, but according to their lack of major (7) component parts. Two percent of the vehicles at all transfer points were spot-checked for deficiencies, the number of which were verified by STEG officials. The average percentages of monetary value as indicated by the spot-check determined the price of all Class X vehicles at each installation. Toward the end of the period a study was conducted on the transfer of vehicles

to STEG with the aim of recapturing certain types of vehicles for rebuild. In accordance with instructions from EUCOM Logistics Division, the study was revised to review items of stock becoming depleted sooner than anticipated, in order to avoid unexpected shortages of vital supplies.

c. Sales in Austria

In July the OFLC informed EUCOM Headquarters that it was unable to sell the 3,930 long tons of Ordnance surplus supplies in Austria, and that unless sold by 30 September, the supplies would be considered unsalable and returned to the Army for abandonment or disposal as scrap. During September, 517 long tons were withdrawn by OFLC for return to Ordnance stocks in Germany. The remaining amount (3,413 long tons) was withdrawn so that its usable components could be salvaged and the remainder relegated to scrap.

13. Excess Supplies and Scrap

a. Shipments of Excess Items

About 9,300 long tons of excess ordnance supplies were shipped to the United States between 1 July and 25 November, leaving only 3,150 long tons awaiting shipment. During the period under review, 610 long tons of substandard stocks were withdrawn from excess declaration, an additional 320 long tons of supplies were declared excess, and 12,320 long tons of ordnance supplies were restored to the Command reserve from stocks previously considered excess to EUCOM requirements.
(8)

b. Sales of Scrap

In coordination with the EUCOM Logistics Division, the Ordnance

Division operated a number of projects to dispose of scrap materials. The Chief of Ordnance released to OMGUS some 12,000 tons of scrap from the Rothenbach Scrap Collecting Point for shipment to Czechoslovakia, thus completing shipments of Army scrap obligated to OMGUS from the Rothenbach installation. The shipment from Rothenbach on the Purdy contract for 75,000 tons of tank scrap was begun in September with an initial shipment of 150 tanks to Hamburg. Movement of the scrap was coordinated with ship arrivals at Hamburg. By the end of December 36,802 long tons had been sent to the Purdy Company, leaving 38,198 long tons of scrap still awaiting shipment at the end of the year. The shipment of 5,000 long tons of aluminum ingots from the Lubberstedt Ordnance Depot for the Aluminum Corporation of America was completed during August. Ordnance installations shipped scrap to Bremen for the Canterbury Corporation at an average rate of about thirty carloads a day throughout the period. At the end of the year, the Canterbury Corporation had received a total of 102,631 long tons⁽⁹⁾ of scrap, while 44,369 tons remained to be shipped.

14. Supplies of Ammunition

a. Captured Enemy Ammunition

Begun in June, the project of outshipping and demilitarizing captured enemy ammunition through STEG was practically completed by the end of 1948, when only about 3,000 long tons of nontoxic enemy ammunition still awaited disposal in Germany. In unserviceable condition, the ammunition was not considered a threat to the security of the occupation forces.

b. Surplus U.S. Ammunition

Disposition of surplus ammunition of American manufacture, by shipment to the Ulmer Corporation in Italy for demilitarization and salvage, was completed with the shipment of 300 long tons of air force ammunition in November, making a total of 44,686.81 long tons of ground and air force ammunition sent to the Italian concern.

c. Status of Stocks

At the beginning of the period, the Ammunition Branch assumed responsibility for the receipt, storage, and issue of engineer ancillary demolition items. The engineers shipped available items to the Bamberg Ammunition Depot, which requisitioned items in short supply from the United States. Reorganized units of the U.S. Constabulary and the 1st Infantry Division were required to requisition sufficient ammunition to bring their basic loads to prescribed levels. All requisitions received by the Ordnance Division from such units prior to 31 December had been filled by that date. To meet changing ammunition requirements for basic loads, training purposes, and the command reserve, the Ordnance Division requisitioned 14,888 long tons of Class V supplies from the United States during the period under consideration.

d. Problems

The Ammunition Branch faced two serious problems during the period, one being the maintenance of basic ammunition loads. The consumption of basic ammunition stocks without competent authority, although lessened in extent, created difficulties in accurately forecasting command requirements. Unsatisfactory rail transportation constituted a second

problem. Frequently supplies were shipped from the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation to ordnance ammunition depots in such a manner as to create backlogs of loaded rail cars at the depots.

15. Ammunition Units and Depots

a. Units

Throughout the 6-month period, ammunition units were located at the cities listed below:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Assigned</u>	<u>Location</u>
7835 Ordnance Det (det)	OCO	Lübbberstedt
7846 Ammunition Depot Detachment	OCO	Münster
7847 Ammunition Depot Detachment	OCO	Bamberg
571 Ordnance Ammunition Company*	OCO	Bamberg
583 Ordnance Ammunition Company*	OCO	Bamberg
248 Ordnance Service Platoon	BC	Berlin

* White officers, colored enlisted men.

b. Depots

Ordnance ammunition depots continued to be located at Bamberg, Münster, Lübbberstedt, and Sandhofen, a subsidiary of the Münster installation. Only the Bamberg and Münster depots were considered permanent.

16. The Fiscal Situation

a. The Indigenous Budget

Although the Ordnance Division had requested 200,121,000 DM for local procurement and rebuild operations over a 12-month period, on 13 July 1948 the Division was allocated 116,361,000 DM to cover these activities during the period 1 July 1948 - 31 March 1949. Financial controls instituted

by the Budget and Fiscal Branch to meet rising costs and a reduced budget included establishment of priorities and annual ceilings for each activity and a system of notifying Ordnance installations of maximum sums available to them for each quarterly period. In spite of these controls, however, local procurement of Command stocks was not kept within budgetary limitations. To meet increased costs on certain items produced during Fiscal Years 1947 and 1948, an "Increased Costs Fund" was instituted.

b. The Dollar-Funding Program

On 11 August the Ordnance Division learned that it had been granted a dollar-funding program of \$3,439,500 for Fiscal Year of 1949. A system of control was initiated similar to that established for German funds, with the result that dollar funds were obligated at a satisfactory rate during the period under review.

17. Ordnance Procurement

a. Transfer of Authority

The transfer of authority to approve local procurement contracts from the Land offices of Military Government to the Bipartite Control Office (BICO) became effective on 1 July. Thereafter all Ordnance procurement documents were sent to the Ordnance Procurement Center at Ober Ramstadt for review and submission to BICO. (10) At the end of the year the Base Operation Branch was working on estimates of procurement requirements for the second calendar quarter of 1949, to be submitted to BICO through Logistics Division on 15 January 1949.

b. Local Procurement

The Ordnance Division procured about one-fourth of its supplies from Germany, most of the rest coming from the United States. Ordnance procurement within Germany was marked during the period by an increase in production, a severe budget cut, and a new system of processing requisitions. The German currency reform at the end of June resulted in raising the monetary value of German products purchased, from \$1,060,969 in May to \$1,671,040 in September, the dollars being measured in terms of the 30-cent mark. Coupled with the currency reform were cost increases in end products ranging from 25 to 40 percent. At the same time, the budget for German procurement authorized the spending of only 20 million marks from 1 July 1948 to 31 March 1949, as compared with the 90 million marks authorized for Fiscal Year 1948. As deliveries on orders placed during Fiscal Year 1948 would be received over a long period, it was anticipated that the cut would not be felt seriously until some time in 1949.

c. Dollar Value of Goods Delivered

Reaching a high point in the Ordnance program for local procurement, deliveries during the period amounted to \$9,047,314 (30,157,713 DM at the 30-cent rate of exchange). Monthly totals for principal items delivered during the period are shown below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Totals	<u>\$1,561,559</u>	<u>\$1,241,203</u>	<u>\$1,671,040</u>	<u>\$1,422,919</u>	<u>\$1,214,751</u>	<u>\$1,935,842</u>
Batteries	228,662	212,905	301,772	115,454	177,671	175,999
Auto Parts	436,326	587,294	722,041	808,177	785,071	1,292,312
Others*	896,571	441,004	647,227	499,288	252,009	467,531

* "Other" items consisted primarily of permanent antifreeze, Opel automobiles, and winterization kits.

d. Line Items in Production

Of the 6,653 individual line items planned for procurement from German manufacturers, 2,914 or 44 percent were being produced at the end of December. The remaining items assigned for procurement, amounting to an estimated 115,000,000 DM, could not be placed on order because of the lack of funds.

18. Status of EUCOM Vehicles

Command requirements for vehicles met by the Ordnance Division included unit authorizations, post stocks limited to 10 percent of unit authorizations, and a 60-day command reserve. To meet these requirements the Ordnance Division operated eleven rebuild shops, which had a total monthly capacity of 1,950 vehicles of all types, including trailers. It was anticipated that following the stabilization of Command authorizations at about 25,000 vehicles on 1 January 1949, the number of replacement vehicles needed would increase considerably. The percentage of loss occurring in rebuild operations indicated that, with the exception of sedans, enough vehicles of common types were on hand to meet estimated requirements through 30 June 1951. It was planned to obtain sedans through local procurement of Opels and through requisitioning from the United States. An expected increase in the percentage of loss in rebuild operations during 1949 and 1950 would also require the requisition of other types of vehicles from the United States. The status of common types of vehicles on 31 October is (11) indicated below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Held by units</u>	<u>Post and reserve (a) stocks</u>	<u>Monthly consumption rate (b)</u>	<u>Monthly rebuild rate</u>
Light sedans	1,750	261	109	100
Truck, $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton 4x4	10,645	1,157	479 (c)	400
Truck, $\frac{3}{4}$ -ton 4x4	3,699	424	131	150
Truck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ton 6x6	8,292	1,052	368	458
Truck, 4 - 5 ton 4x4	1,397	211	107	133
Semi-trailer, 10 - 14 ton	947	99	56	83
Semi-trailer 6 - 10 ton	286	3	18	41

(a) Based on issue experience.

(b) Based on ratio of vehicle authorizations to number turned in for rebuild during six months.

(c) The number of vehicles on hand ready for issue, in addition to Volkswagons substituted for $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton trucks, indicated that requirements could be met until 1951.

19. Registration of Military Vehicles

In accordance with EUCOM regulations requiring annual registration of military vehicles, a program to relicense Army vehicles for the calendar (12) year 1949 was initiated on 1 November 1948. By 28 December the Ordnance Division had furnished plates to the major commands, for issue to their subsidiary units before the end of the year. The 35,230 military vehicles authorized on 28 December represented a decrease of 10,644 vehicles from the number authorized at the beginning of 1948. Only 34,261 sets of license plates were issued for 1949, as some units were late in applying for licenses (13) and others did not have their full quotas of vehicles.

20. Maintenance Activities

a. Base Maintenance

The workload for the period increased, as base maintenance installations rebuilt about 11,546 vehicles other than combat, 39 combat vehicles,

91,077 pieces of small arms, 297 pieces of artillery, 8,527 pieces of
fire-control equipment, 11,819 tires and tubes, and 77,971 major assemblies. (14)

b. Tank Maintenance Problems

The Fifth Echelon Tank Shops established by the Butzbach Ordnance Shop, began operations on 1 November. Artillery tanks and antiaircraft materiel received from the United States required added processing because of inadequate preservation and incorrect assembly. In order to "deprocess" tanks at the field maintenance level, a team of specialists from the Ordnance Division worked with field units until all tanks were ready for issue. Mid-December found 20 percent of the required one-year supply of field and base maintenance spare parts for M - 24 and M - 26 tanks unavailable either in the Command or in the United States. On 15 November such spare parts had been put on emergency procurement by the Department of the Army. Of approximately 500 parts which were lacking, 100 were operating parts without which a vehicle could not function. Local production could provide only about 10 percent of the essential spare parts. (15)

c. Accomplishments of the Period

With a goal of 170,890 items to be rebuilt and made ready for issue, Ordnance units actually rebuilt 124,853 items, and prepared 126,000 for issue. Against a target of 246,672 items to be prepared for issue only, Ordnance units made ready 237,151 items during the 6-month period. (16)

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Ord Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
2. EUCOM OCO Off O No. 15, 6 Oct 48, sub: Organization of Ordnance Division, Headquarters EUCOM.
3. EUCOM Ord Div Base Oprs Br, Off O No. 1, Change No. 1.
4. Interv with Lt Col H. D. Sheets, Ord Div Base Oprs Br, Chf Sup & Proc, 9 Nov 48.
5. EUCOM Log Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 7.
6. Ibid., p. 10.
7. Ltr, EUCOM Ord Div, 29 Jul 48, sub: Class X Vehicles.
8. EUCOM Log Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 1; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 1.
9. Ibid.
10. Interv, E. S. Lay with Lt Col Charles Currier, Ord Div Chf Proc Br, 5 Oct 48.
11. EUCOM Log Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 4-5.
12. EUCOM Cir 144, 29 Oct 48.
13. EUCOM Log Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 27.
14. Interv with Mr. George Zajac, Ord Div Base Opr Br, Indus Oprs Sec, Prod Control Unit, 1 Oct 49.
15. EUCOM Log Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 21.
16. Interv with Mr. George Zajac, 12 Oct 49.

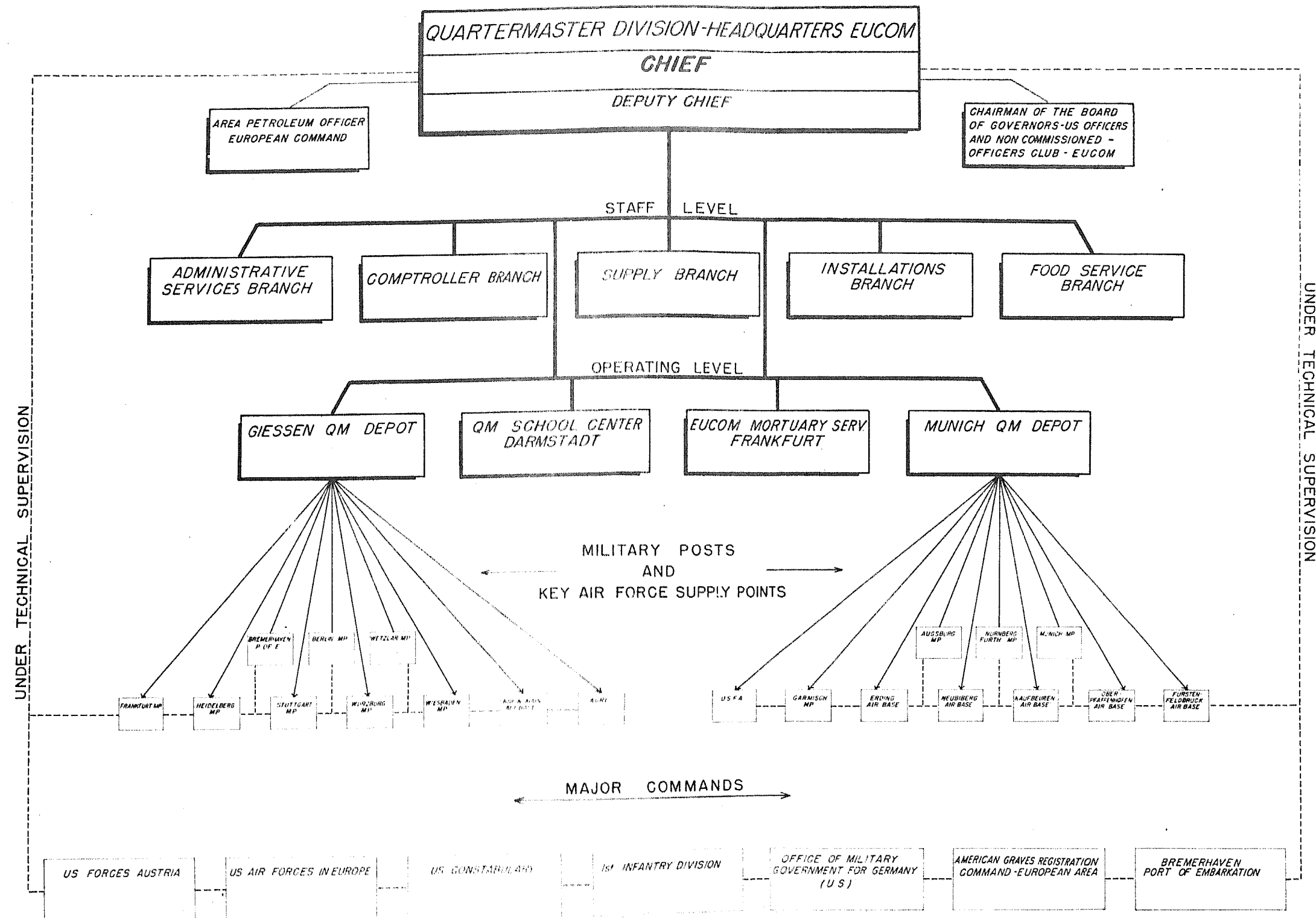
CHAPTER XXVIII

Quartermaster Division

CANCELLED

Commander-in-Chief
European Command

QUARTERMASTER CORPS — EUROPEAN COMMAND



CHAPTER XXVIII

Quartermaster Division

Organization and Administration

1. Organizational Structure

a. Dual Depot System

A somewhat altered organizational pattern for the Quartermaster Division, EUCOM, was approved on 21 September 1948, when the dual depot system was revived for the first time since 1945. The sub-depot at Munich was elevated to the status of a depot, on a par with the Giessen Depot. Each depot was charged with the supply of ten military posts and key Air Force supply points, assigned according to geographic location. The Giessen Depot issued about 55 percent of Quartermaster supplies in the Command, the Munich Depot issuing the remainder. The posts and supply points serviced by each of the depots are shown in Chart 5, which also indicates the branches of the Quartermaster Division together with its major installations under the revised organizational structure.

b. Other Structural Changes

Concurrent with the change in depot status, the Supply and Procurement Branch was redesignated the Supply Branch, and a fifth branch, Food Service, was inaugurated, as shown in Chart 5. The Field Service Branch at the European Quartermaster School Center at Darmstadt was abolished, and its former chief was made Food Service Supervisor for the Command. In this capacity he served directly under the Chief, Quartermaster Division, and assisted in the work of the Food Service Branch. At the same time the EUCOM Mortuary Service, with headquarters at Frankfurt, was removed from the jurisdiction of the Giessen Depot and placed on the same operating level as the school center and the two depots. (1)

2. Changes in Key Executives

Maj. Gen. George A. Horkan, former chief of the Memorial Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, became Chief of the Quartermaster Division, EUCOM, on 27 August 1948. Col. Samuel W. Smithers, who had been Acting Chief since May, was reassigned as Commanding Officer of the Munich Quartermaster Depot. Lt. Col. Charles P. Bellican continued to serve as Deputy Chief of the Division. Col. Everett Busch arrived from the United States to assume the duties of special assistant to the Chief, Quartermaster Division, on 22 December. On 2 November Lt. Col. Claude R. Landaw was named Chief of the newly created Food Service Branch. Lt. Col. Warren G. Davis became Chief of the Field Contact Section, established in the Comptroller Branch. In the Supply Branch Lt. Col. William E. Harper Jr. succeeded Lindley M. Smith as chief of the Subsistence Section on 14 October. (2) (3) (4) (5)

Lt. Col. Oliver Parker was appointed as Chief of the new Requirements and Distribution Group which remained at the Giessen Depot under control of the Supply Branch of the Quartermaster Division. Maj. Ivan P. Egeler was replaced as Chief of the Stock Control and Logistics Section by Maj. George G. Panisnick. In the Comptroller Branch, Maj. Earl K. Buchanan (6) succeeded Maj. Leonard D. Martin as Chief of the Planning Section, and Capt. Philip C. Hess succeeded Lt. Col. Robert B. Southworth as Chief of the Budget and Fiscal Section.

3. Personnel Status

a. Military Staff

The number of officers authorized on the staff of the Chief Quartermaster was reduced from thirty-six to thirty on 1 October and the allotment of enlisted strength to the Division decreased in December from (7) sixty-three to thirty-four spaces. At the end of the year the Chief Quartermaster was assigned his full complement of thirty-four enlisted personnel.

b. Total Strength

The following tabulation lists the combined strength of all Quartermaster installations and units, including Quartermaster Division, EUCOM, at the beginning and the end of the period under review.

<u>Category</u>	<u>1 Jul</u>	<u>31 Dec</u>
U.S. civilians	213	229
Allied civilians	45	33
German civilians	9,943	7,168
Military personnel	1,923	1,667

The marked decline in the number of German civilians employed by the

Division reflected the consolidation of organizations, the abandonment of certain Quartermaster installations, and the transfer of the Rhine General Depot to the Logistics Division. The decrease in the number of Allied employees resulted from the current policy of not renewing their employment agreements.

c. Reenlistments

Reenlistment interviews conducted during the period in units under the jurisdiction of the Chief, Quartermaster Division, numbered 1,475 and resulted in 172 reenlistments, 156 enlistment extensions, and 23 extensions of overseas tours. The principal reasons advanced by men for not reenlisting or extending their enlistments were difficulties occasioned by the Alien Spouse Act, the lack of sufficient recreational facilities, and the desire to revert to civilian status in order to obtain educational benefits provided under the "GI Bill of Rights."

4. Quartermaster Units

Few changes occurred during the latter half of 1948 in the assignment of troops to the Quartermaster Division. In November the 511th Quartermaster Service Company came under the jurisdiction of the Division and the 56th, 68th, 86th, and 518th Labor Supervision Companies were transferred from the Quartermaster to the Logistics Division. The following Quartermaster units were in the Command at the end of 1948.

<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>Authorized Strength</u>
Total units.	2,111
1. QM Base Depot, H/H Co	142
2. QM Battalion, H/H Det	19
3. QM Bakery Co (M) (S).	83
4. QM Depot Supply Co.	179
5. QM Petr Prod Lab (FB) (M)	6
6. QM Refrig Co (F).	70
7. QM Refrig Co (M).	103
8. QM Salvage Repair Co (F).	140
9. QM Service Co	194
10. QM School Center, H/H Co.	259
11. QM Mortuary Service	53
12-13. QM Depot Groups	851
14. Labor Supervision Co, Hq.	7
15. Vet Food Inspection Det	5

Quartermaster Installations

5. Status of Installations

The elimination of surplus Quartermaster installations and the consolidation of depots continued during the period. The Mannheim Y-79 Quartermaster installation was closed on 1 August, after all property needed by the Army had been removed. The International Refugee Organization (IRO) purchased the reserve supplies located in the Civil Affairs-Military Government Quartermaster Reserve Installation at Augsburg and the installation was transferred to the Augsburg Military Post. Quartermaster installations and their subsidiaries in operation at the end of the year (10) were as follows:

- 86 -

<u>Installations</u>	<u>Location</u>
Giessen Quartermaster Depot	Wetzlar Military Post

<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>Authorized Strength</u>
Total units.	2,111

1.	QM Base Depot, H/H Co	142
2.	QM Battalion, H/H Det	19
3.	QM Bakery Co (M) (S).	83
4.	QM Depot Supply Co.	179
5.	QM Petr Prod Lab (FB) (M)	6
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<u>Installations</u>	<u>Location</u>
Giessen Quartermaster Depot	Wetzlar Military Post
<u>Subsidiaries:</u>	
QM Class I Cold Stores	Frankfurt
QM Class I Cold Stores	Mannheim
QM POL Installation	Frankfurt
QM Central Reclamation Installation	Marburg
Metallic Scrap Collecting Point	Aschaffenburg
QM Liaison Point	Bremen
Munich Quartermaster Depot	Munich Military Post
<u>Subsidiaries:</u>	
QM Class I Cold Stores	Munich
QM Class I Cold Stores	Nürnberg
QM Class I Chill Stores	Marzfeld
QM POL Installations	Freiham
EUCOM Mortuary Service	Frankfurt Military Post
<u>Subsidiaries:</u>	
QM Mortuary No 1	Munich
QM Mortuary No 2	Nürnberg
QM Mortuary No 3	Frankfurt
QM Mortuary No 4	Berlin
QM Mortuary No 5	Bremen
QM Mortuary No 6	Vienna
EUCOM Quartermaster School Center	Darmstadt

6. The Giessen Quartermaster Depot

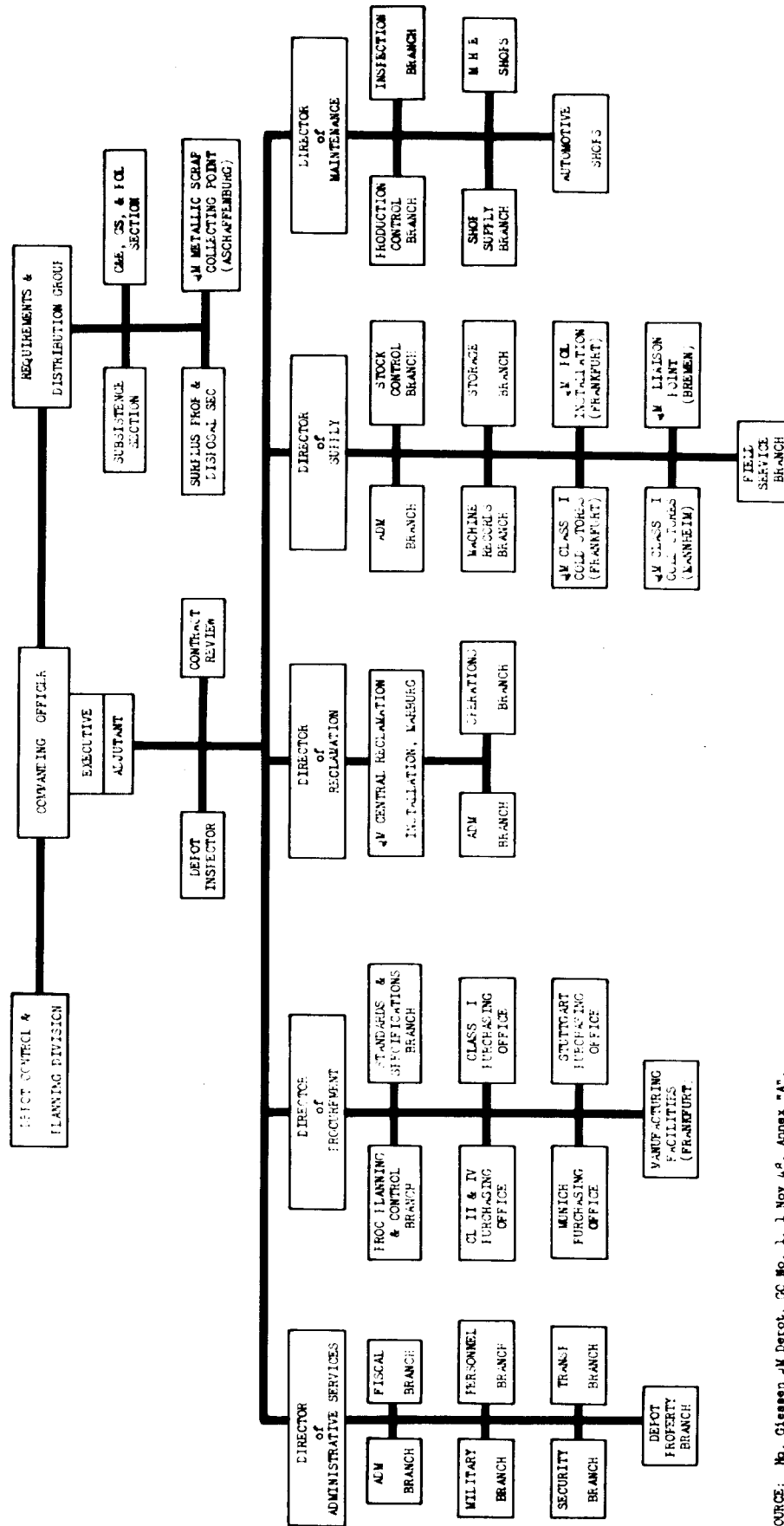
a. Key Personnel

The former commander of the Munich Sub-Depot, Col. L. L. Skinner, assumed command of the European Quartermaster Depot at Giessen on 26 July, (11) replacing Col. E. D. Ellis, and in mid-September Lt. Col. Robert O. Peterson (12) succeeded Col. Fred L. Thorpe as the executive officer.

CHART VI

ORGANIZATION
GIESSEN JMWARTMASTER DETCT

1 NOVEMBER 1948



SOURCE: HQ, GiesSEN JMW Depot, 7C Mo. 1, 1 Nov 48, Annex "A".

b. Organization

On 1 November the European Quartermaster Depot was redesignated the Giessen Quartermaster Depot and was reorganized as shown in Chart 6. (13)
At the same time the Depot was charged with directing all Quartermaster operations in the Giessen supply area, where the Depot Commander was responsible for technical supervision, inspections, and provision of (14)
liaison for all Quartermaster installations.

c. Storage of Supplies

Rewarehousing continued as a major Depot project. By 30 September, all Class I subsistence items had been moved into closed storage, thus eliminating depreciation losses and greatly reducing the rate of pilferage. The internal rewarehousing and palletization of Class I supplies were completed during the latter half of the period, with 52,019 tons of items being moved for storage in accordance with Army regulations. The construction of 850 Wim huts and 244 Giessen huts, the latter a type developed at the depot, facilitated the outside storage of Class II and Class IV supplies, of which 32,000 tons were rewarehoused during the period. In addition, the rewarehousing of petroleum, oil, and lubricants, which were segregated from the other Class III supplies, was completed during the period. Work output, in terms of tons moved per man per day, increased from an average of 4.4 in the spring of 1948 to 11.1 at the end of the year.

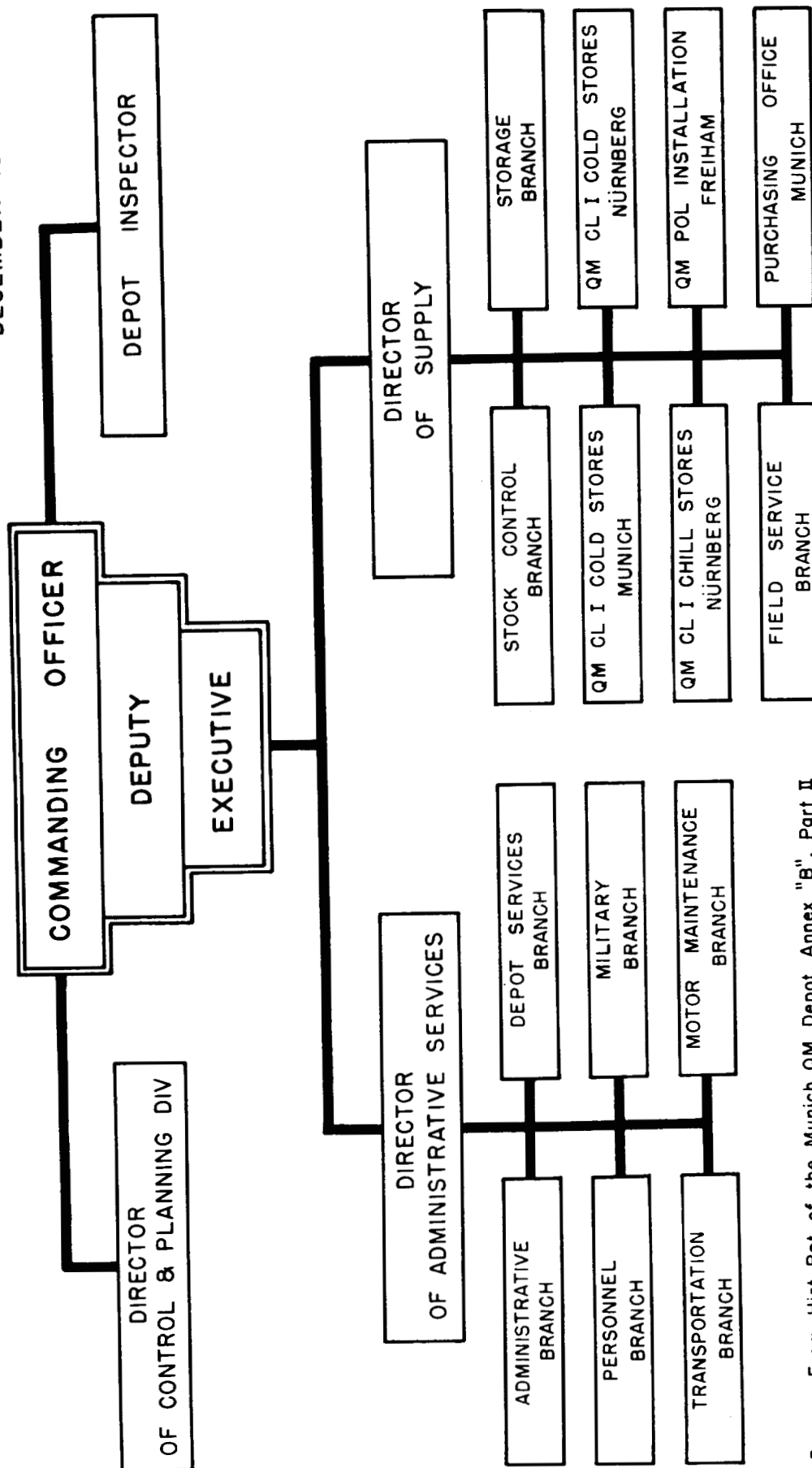
7. The Munich Quartermaster Depot

a. Area Served

The Munich Quartermaster Depot stored and issued Quartermaster

CHART VII
ORGANIZATION
MUNICH QUARTERMASTER DEPOT

DECEMBER 1948



Source: From Hist Rpt of the Munich QM Depot, Annex "B", Part II to EUCOM, QM Div, Rpt of Opr 1 Oct - 31 Dec 1948

supplies for all U.S. troops and other authorized personnel stationed in Bavaria, and for U.S. Forces in Austria. In Germany the area included the military posts of Munich, Augsburg, Garmisch, and Nürnberg, and Regensburg Sub-Post, and five exempted air stations at Erding, Fürstfeldbruck, Landsberg, Kaufburen, and Neubiberg. The total area comprised twenty-three commissaries in Germany and three in Austria. The organizational structure of the Depot is shown in Chart 7.

b. Personnel

When Col. Lawrence L. Skinner, the Depot Commander, was transferred to Giessen on 26 July, he was succeeded by Col. Lewis E. W. Lepper, the former director of the Administrative Service of the Depot. On 14 September Col. Samuel W. Smithers assumed command of the Depot and Col. Lepper became deputy.

c. Operations

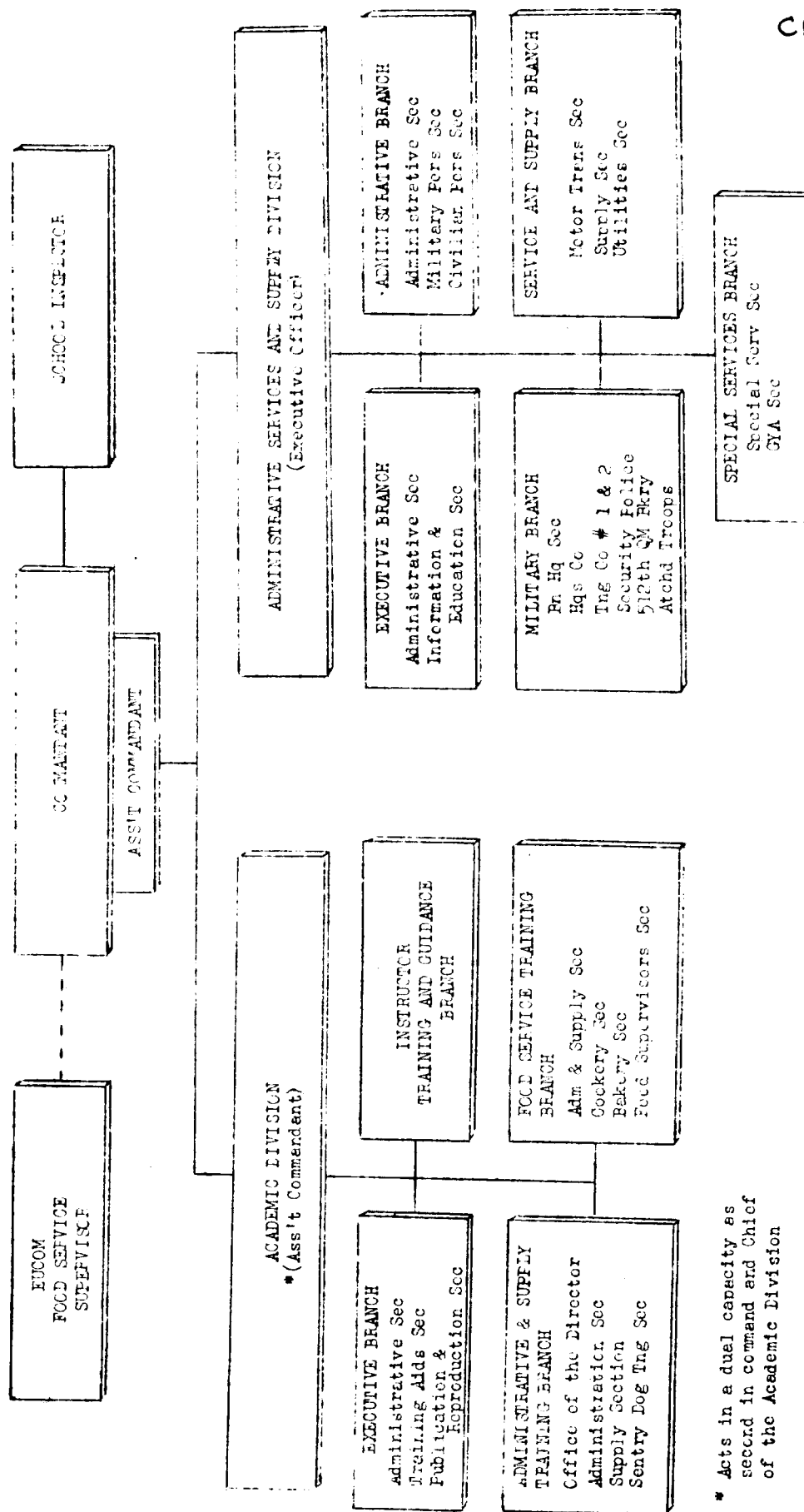
During the period a total of 208,107 tons, loaded on 14,802 rail cars and 2,107 trucks, was received at the Munich Quartermaster Depot, while 213,107 tons, on 15,175 rail cars and 9,351 trucks, were outshipped by the Depot in the performance of its supply mission.

8. The European Command Quartermaster School Center

a. Personnel

Col. David H. Finley, School Commandant, was transferred to the 7824th Station Complement Unit in Stuttgart on 18 September. The Assistant Commandant, Lt. Col. James W. Nichols, served as Commandant until Col. James V. McDowell assumed command of the school on 27 December. The actual

EUROPEAN COMMAND QUARTERMASTER SCHOOL CENTER



* Acts in a dual capacity as second in command and Chief of the Academic Division

strength of the Darmstadt school on 1 July was 41 officers, 1 warrant officer, 299 enlisted men, and 341 students. School employees numbered 10 U.S. civilians, 1 Allied civilian, and 223 German civilians. At the end of December the actual strength of the school center stood at 35 officers, 5 warrant officers, 317 enlisted men and 351 students. The number of German employees, including both operational and housekeeping personnel decreased to 182.

b. Functions

The mission of the school was fourfold: to train selected officers and men in supply procedures, administration, food service supervision, and food conservation; to provide basic technical training to selected candidates, including enlisted men and German civilians, in various occupational specialties; to offer special courses as directed by the Chief, Quartermaster Division; and to provide technical advice to Field Service Teams through the EUCOM Food Service Supervisor. Chart 8 outlines the organizational pattern of the Darmstadt school center.

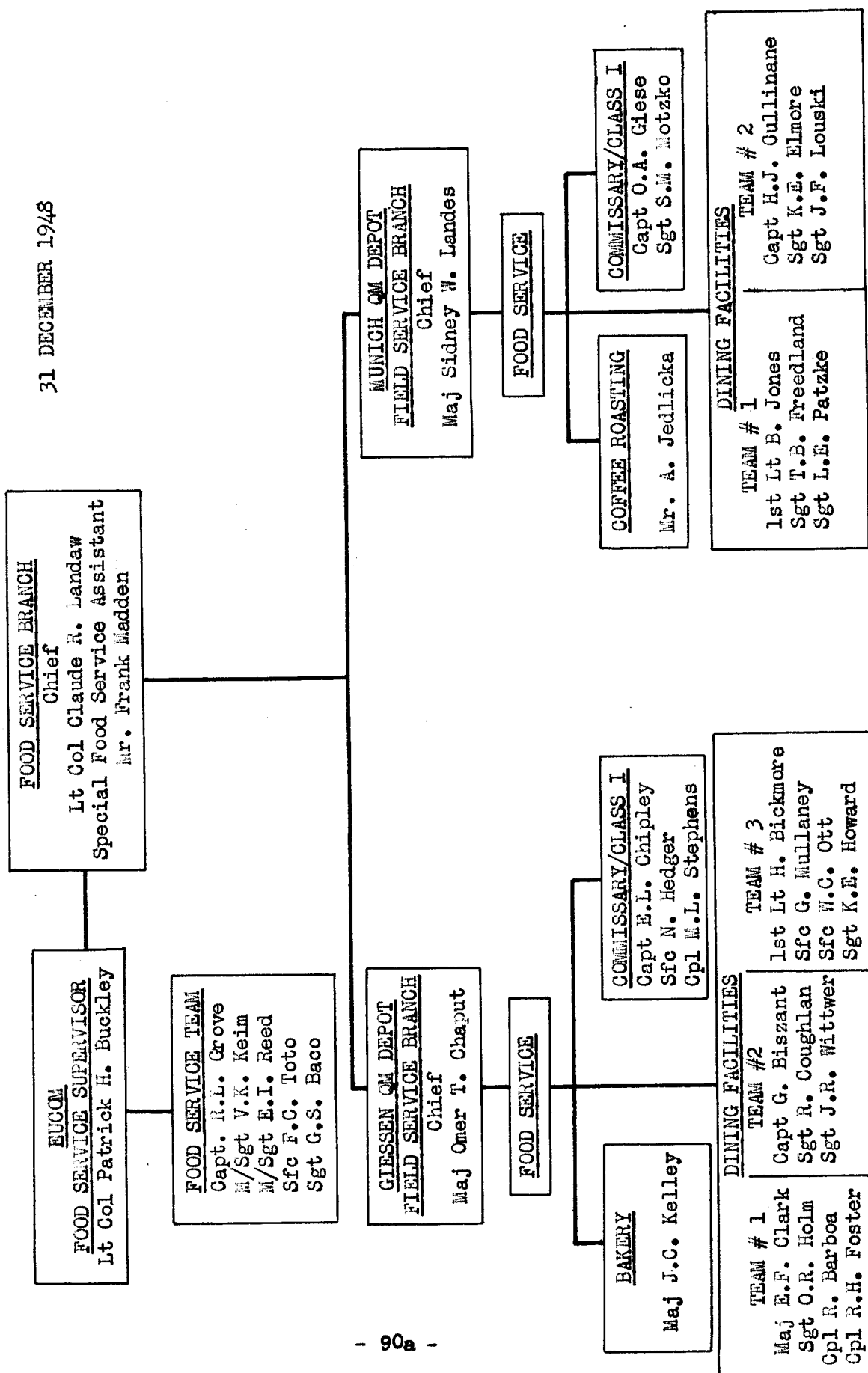
c. Graduates

In the Academic Division 52 students were graduated from the 7-week course in training sentry dogs, 527 students from the 8-week course for administrative clerks, and 180 students from the 4-week course in unit supply. By the end of December, 29 students had graduated from the 6-week course in station and depot supply, instituted on 18 October. A stenographic course of thirteen weeks' duration was planned for 1949. The Food Service Training Branch offered six courses during the period, graduating

FOOD SERVICE BRANCH PERSONNEL & ORGANIZATION

Chart VIII a

31 DECEMBER 1948



a total of 355 students. The Branch also operated a pastry shop, a coffee roasting unit, and a bakery, all staffed by students.

9. Transfer of Responsibilities

The reorganization of the Quartermaster Division was accompanied by discontinuance of the Field Service Branch at the Darmstadt school center. Of the ten Food Service Advisory Teams formerly under the Field Service Branch, five teams were assigned to the Giessen Depot, four were assigned to the Munich Depot, and one remained at Darmstadt under Lt. Col. Patrick H. Buckley, EUCOM Food Service Supervisor. Operations of the teams remained unchanged with their transfer to the administrative control of the Depot Commander at Giessen or Munich. The two Quartermaster depots assumed responsibility for providing technical supervision, liaison and inspection of the sales commissaries, Class I supply points, cold stores, and troop and special messes within their respective territories. The Giessen installation was further charged with the technical supervision of all Command bakery operations, whereas the Munich Depot exercised similar control over all coffee roasting activities. Chart 8a outlines the composition of the various teams as they were operating at the end of the year under the general supervision of the Food Service Branch in the Office of the Chief Quartermaster. The team directed by Lt. Col. Buckley provided liaison and other assistance for the field teams in both areas.

Operations

10. Food Service Activities

a. Command Inspections

During the second half of 1948, the Food Service Teams made 336 surveys, bringing to 1,456 the number made since the start of the program in April 1947. Continuing improvement in messes and food installations was noted. Based on surveys of 100 units, 75 percent of the Class I supply points were graded "excellent." A rating of "excellent" or "superior" was accorded 66 percent of the messes, 60 percent of the bakeries, 54 percent of the coffee roasting plants, and 30 percent of the commissaries. The teams also conducted surveys to determine customer reaction to messes and commissaries.

b. Tests of the "Assault" Ration

The individual "assault" food packet and a combined form of the new and old type of "C" ration were compared in a 2-week study made during the fall training exercise at Grafenwohr in September. A second test of the assault ration under simulated combat conditions indicated that it was generally acceptable to the troops. The Deputy Chief Quartermaster recommended to the Quartermaster General that further study be given to the ration, that sugar be included for use with the coffee component, and that (15) the amount of food and the number of fuel tablets in the packet be increased.

11. Commissary Management

a. Correction of Deficiencies

In an effort to improve the efficiency of commissary operations, comparative analyses of various commissary operations for the months of June, July, and August were sent to commanders of military posts and major commands for distribution to all commissary officers under their jurisdiction, so that each might compare his commissary with others in the U.S. Zone and take corrective action where needed. (16) Later, the Comptroller requested information from each post commander on the corrective action taken. Responsibility for the technical supervision of commissaries was transferred from the Management Section of the Comptroller Branch to the Food Service Branch on 9 December.

b. Operational Test

Although Army regulations required that both issues and sales of food be maintained under a single monetary accountability, the variance in EUCOM conditions from those prevailing in the United States made a deviation from that policy advisable when commissaries were first established in the Command in the spring of 1946. As conditions improved throughout the U.S. Zone, it became possible to bring commissary practices more closely into line with Army regulations. In August 1948, as a test case the commissary and Class I supply point at Heidelberg were placed under a single monetary accountability. On the basis of this experiment, Command regulations were modified preparatory to extending them to the other sixty-one commissaries in the Zone.

12. Petroleum Products

Packaged gasoline to meet the needs of the Berlin Command, and other POL products needed by the engineers for construction projects at Tempelhof and Tegel airfields, were airlifted to Berlin. To obtain diesel oil needed by the Berlin Command, 400 tons were transferred from German-owned stocks.
(17)

13. Materials-Handling Equipment

During the period under review, 323 pieces of materials-handling equipment were completely rebuilt, 191 were scrapped, and 61 were returned to the United States. One hundred and five engine assemblies and 1,896 sub-assemblies were rebuilt. On 31 December 300 pieces of un-serviceable materials-handling equipment were awaiting rebuild at the Quartermaster base maintenance shop at Giessen. There was no Command reserve, since rebuilt items were used to replace wornout equipment. By the end of 1948 the issue of materials-handling equipment to authorized users was 95 percent complete, and all non-standard equipment had been replaced. It was planned to establish a Command reserve of 100 vehicles, consisting of 25 tractors, 70 fork lifts, and 5 cranes, after all authorized equipment had been issued. Field maintenance on materials-handling equipment was provided, under technical control of the Chief Quartermaster, at shops in Berlin, Bremerhaven, Erding, Fontainebleau, and Giessen, as well as at
(18)
EUCOM depots operated by the other technical services.

14. Clothing and Equipage

a. Winter Uniforms

New allowances of winter clothing for EUCOM troops, made in September, provided for such major items as pile caps, pile jackets, heavy mittens, parka-type overcoats, and shoepacs. Inventories prepared by the Quartermaster Division showed that, except for a few shortages in some sizes, stocks of winter uniforms on hand were sufficient to equip the 1st Infantry Division, the U.S. Constabulary, and the military police and other troops assigned to outdoor duty. Requisitions submitted for winter clothing in September were filled during the following month.

b. Sales Stores

On 10 November the Department of the Army authorized the Quartermaster Division to sell items of officers' apparel at Quartermaster sales outlets for issue type clothing, which had been operating at military posts since the end of 1947. By 14 December officers sales stores had been established at Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, and Munich, and additional stores were planned for Würzburg, Stuttgart, Berlin, Bremerhaven, Frankfurt, Vienna, Paris, and Würzburg. Only the Frankfurt and Munich stores were authorized to sell women's clothing. The European Exchange Service agreed to permit post Quartermasters to open sales stores within post exchange buildings when such a location was considered preferable to the regular sales outlet. The European Exchange Service released excess military items for sale in the Quartermaster stores, which also stocked cloth and findings in prepared form for sale to officers and enlisted men.

15. Office and Household Furniture

Although in short supply since February 1948, the amount of office and household furniture on hand steadily increased during the period under review. German manufacturers delivered about 15,000 pieces of furniture during the month of August. Unfilled requirements of military posts were reduced from 48,723 to 36,610 items during a single fortnight in September. Outstanding contracts let by the Quartermaster Division for the manufacture of furniture covered 90,013 items, an amount expected to meet both initial and maintenance requirements. On 13 August, the procurement of equipment for post furniture repair shops was authorized. Items needed in the shops, including a 30-day supply of upholstery materials and other cloth, had been shipped to all posts by the end of September, and German marks were made available for the repair of Quartermaster furniture by German contractors. By November the shortage of furniture had eased to such an extent that both household and office furnishings were removed from the Quartermaster list of controlled items and responsibility for their supply was transferred to the Giessen and Munich depots.

16. Subsistence Procurement

a. Deliveries for Fiscal Year 1948

During Fiscal Year 1948 deliveries of perishable subsistence purchased in Europe fell 22 percent short of contract commitments with the Quartermaster Division, as indicated in the following tabulation:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>			<u>Fruits</u>		
	<u>Contracted kilograms</u>	<u>Delivered kilograms</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Contracted kilograms</u>	<u>Delivered kilograms</u>	<u>%</u>
Totals . . .	23,896,375	18,391,816	77	3,432,768	2,729,654	79
Belgium. . . .	3,307,064	1,968,519	59	234,196	183,626	78
Denmark. . . .	2,715,437	2,566,564	94			
France	335,184	289,503	86	80,000	57,112	71
Holland. . . .	4,478,713	4,285,093	96			
Italy.	9,141,736	6,361,453	69	2,314,702	2,008,558	87
Lichtenstein .	374,298	156,373	42			
Switzerland. .	3,543,943	2,764,311	79	803,870	480,358	60

Low commodity levels in post-war Europe brought about a seller's market in which vendors delivered their wares to Army agencies only when prices were attractive. They sold their merchandise elsewhere for better prices, irrespective of contracts, whenever the opportunity was presented. Sellers refused to sign contracts which contained penalty contracts for nonfulfillment. By the beginning of Fiscal Year 1949, however, European production of subsistence items had increased to such an extent that vendors actively solicited U.S. Army trade. Quartermaster procurement contracts let during the period required performance bonds, and carried damage and other clauses stipulating that contracts be fulfilled. (23) To further improve the situation, new sources of procurement were developed, and contracts were issued only to the more reliable bidders, although no concern had a perfect record on deliveries. Plans were also formulated to send out agents to make on-the-spot purchases of perishable subsistence items.

b. Improved Supply Conditions

Only a few items remained in short supply during the period because of nonavailability or delay in receiving shipments from the United

States. Because of the shortage of canned meat, the Quartermaster General authorized the issue of fresh frozen meats on both the Continental Allied and German-Austrian civilian menus. Argentina supplied large shipments of partially-boned beef, beef liver, and lamb, as well as all the turkeys required for the holiday season. About 30,000,000 pounds of potatoes, almost the entire winter requirement of the Command, were received from the United States. To preclude the possibility of damage by freezing, the potatoes were shipped directly from Bremerhaven to post and Command cold-stores. One million pounds of dehydrated potatoes were lent to the Germans from Quartermaster stocks to aid in feeding Berlin. In payment, 13,000,000 pounds of fresh potatoes were to be returned to the Army in March 1949. Attempts to obtain fresh fluid milk from the Netherlands Ministry of Food failed because the milk was not up to the standards of the Medical Division, and the contract with Denmark for fresh milk was renewed effective 1 January 1949, for six months. Inadequate production of eggs in Holland made necessary the procurement of cold-storage eggs from the United States. Egg consumption rose from 24,000 to 27,000 cases a month. It was planned to procure from Denmark the Command requirement of 2,000,000 eggs needed for January 1949. By December the supply of subsistence items had improved to such an extent that issue restrictions were removed on all resale foodstuffs except coffee and cocoa, and the allowance on those two items was doubled.

17. Technical Intelligence

During the latter half of 1948 the Technical Intelligence Section of

the Administrative Services Branch continued to investigate a number of matters. Reports were forwarded to the Quartermaster General in Washington, where the information was co-ordinated with the work of other research agencies. Projects undertaken during the period under review included the following:

(1) Based on information that the German Army had employed a system of fluoroscopy combined with X-ray apparatus for food inspection, a report of investigation was prepared on the possibilities of examining foodstuffs by X-ray.

(2) The Biological Institute in Darmstadt provided several pounds of a special type of sumac seed known as "Grimnitz," for research purposes.

(3) Several new synthetic leather-tanning agents were sent to Washington, together with reports on new products of leather fatting and the durability of leather tanned by the synthetic tanning products.

(4) A representative of the Research and Development Laboratories of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot visited the European Command to obtain information on postwar German textile research and to consult on the preparation of manuscripts on textiles. The Section provided English translations of several articles on textiles which had appeared in Germany during the war and which were obtained from Melliand Textil Berichte, a German technical publication.

(5) The Section forwarded to the Quartermaster General an anti-corrosion chemical, "Lithurin M," for testing and evaluation; reports on a new method for preserving furs chemically; and reports on the invention of a folding cot.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM QM Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents except where otherwise indicated.
2. EUCOM GO No. 82, 31 Aug 48.
3. EUCOM QM Div Off O No. 30, 22 Dec 48.
4. EUCOM QM Div Off O No. 24, 12 Nov 48.
5. EUCOM QM Div Off O No. 22, 14 Oct 48.
6. EUCOM QM Div Off O No. 24, 12 Nov 48.
7. EUCOM T/D No. 303 - 1421 - B, 5 Dec 48.
8. EUCOM Trp Asgmt No. 31, 24 Nov 48.
9. Ltr, EUCOM, 18 Nov 48, AG 322.011 GSP - AGO; EUCOM Trp Asgmt No. 32, par 13, 2 Dec 48.
10. EUCOM Cir 141, Annex "A," 26 Oct 48, sub: European Command Technical Services.
11. EUCOM, Hq Eur QM Depot GO No. 9, 26 Jul 48.
12. EUCOM, Hq Eur QM Depot SO No. 167, 14 Sep 48.
13. EUCOM Giessen QM Depot GO No. 1, 1 Nov 48, sub: Redesignation and Reorganization of Depot.
14. Ltr, EUCOM QM Div, 29 Oct 48, sub: Organization of the Giessen Quartermaster Depot.
15. Ltr, EUCOM QM Div, 14 Oct 48, sub: Report of Tests of Food Packet, Individual, Assault, during Maneuver Exercise "Normal," Grafenwohr, Germany, September 1948.
16. Ltr, EUCOM, 17 Aug 48, sub: Commissary Operations - Jun 1948; ltr, EUCOM, 8 Sep 48, sub: Commissary Operations - July 1948; ltr, EUCOM, 21 Oct 48, sub: Commissary Operations - August 1948, (file number for these letters is AG 331.3 CQM - AGO).
17. EUCOM Log Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 7.
18. EUCOM DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 31, par 10, 3 Aug 48.

19. EUCOM Cir 94, 18 Sep 48.
20. EUCOM, DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 38, pp. 9-10, 21 Sep 48.
21. Cable SC - 21811, EUCOM, 20 Nov 48.
22. EUCOM Log Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 29.
23. EUCOM, DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 32, p. 5, 10 Aug 48.

CHAPTER XXIX

Signal Division

CLASSIFIED BY: CANCELLED
AUTHORITY: *Commander-in-Chief
European Command.*

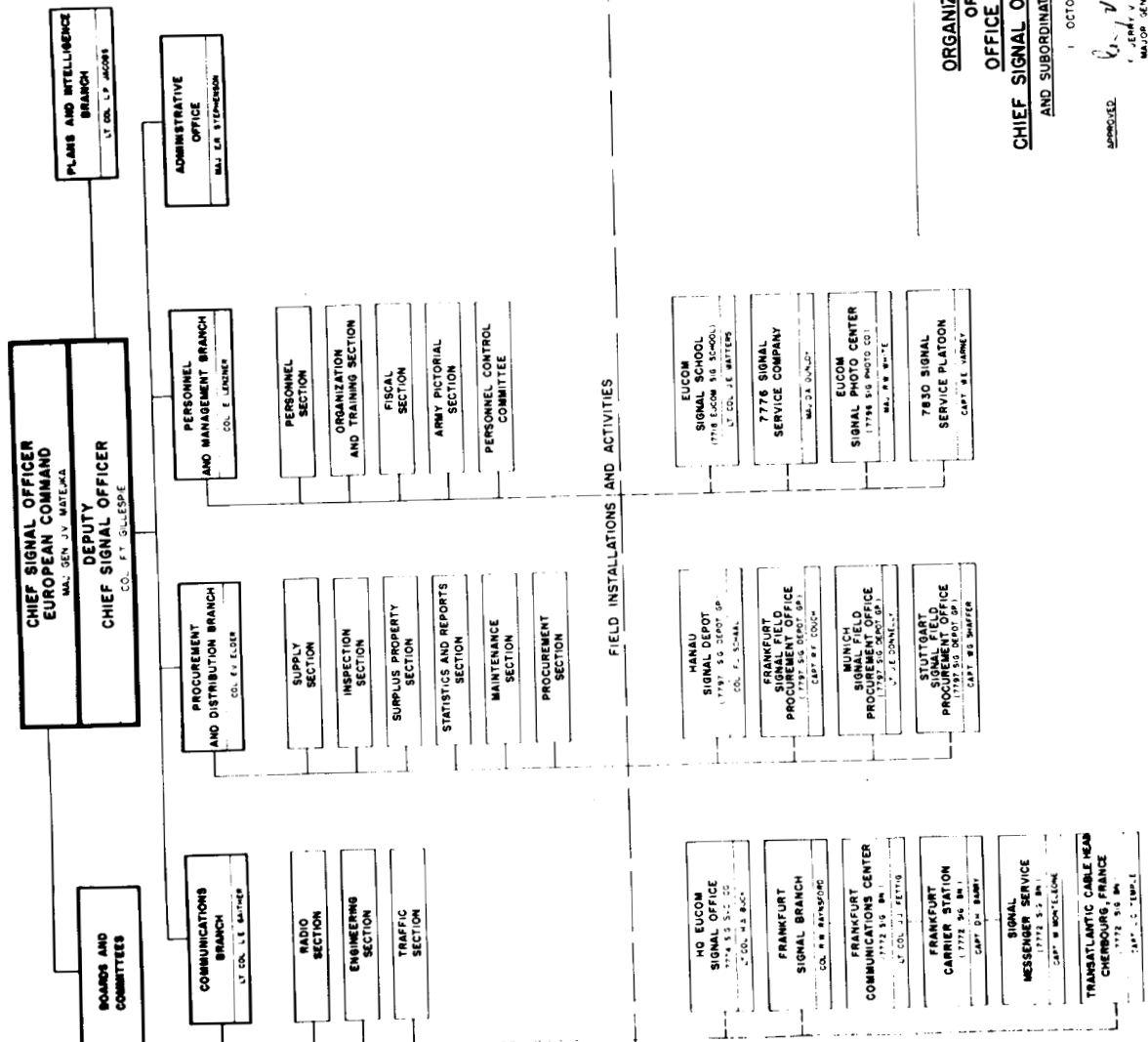
CHAPTER XXIX

Signal Division

1. Mission and Organization

For the Signal Division of EUCOM Headquarters, July through December 1948 was a period of increasing economy in the use of manpower and materials, closer working relationship with the Deutsche Post, military government communications agencies and military posts, and continued efforts to provide adequate military communications efficiently operated. The development of communications for the headquarters at Heidelberg dominated the work program, while adoption of the project system, by which all communications installa-

CHART IX



ORGANIZATION
 OF
 OFFICE OF THE
 CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, EUCOM
 AND SUBORDINATE ACTIVITIES
 1 OCTOBER 1948
 APPROVED: *[Signature]*
 J. JERRY V. MATEJKA
 MAJOR GENERAL, USA
 CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER

3. Increase in Workload

The work of Signal Division tended to increase, at least temporarily, as a result of the following factors:

- (1) Establishment of the EUCOM emergency radio network.
- (2) Demands for communication services for the Greek and Turkish Aid Mission, European Relief Program (ERP), the United Nations, and the State Department.
- (3) Provision of more extensive communications and photographic services for BICO and OMGUS.
- (4) Provision of communications for additional sections of EUCOM Headquarters moving from Frankfurt to Heidelberg.
- (5) Provision of emergency facilities for Berlin, including a very high frequency (VHF) site at Bocksberg.
- (6) Completion of a plan to reduce telephone facilities utilized by OMGUS and the occupation forces.
- (7) Consolidation of all depot operations, and the development of reclamation and rehabilitation activities, at Hanau Signal Depot.⁽⁵⁾

4. Developments in Personnel

Personnel shortages continued to be experienced within the Division, which needed transmission, radio, and inside plant engineers, and in the field, where cryptographic specialists (MOS 805) and other Signal Corps technicians were critically needed. To help meet the shortage of cryptographic technicians, some were trained at the 7718th EUCOM Signal School and others were brought

from the United States by air. Key personnel of Signal Division at the end of the year were as follows:

Maj. Gen. J. V. Matejka	Chief, Signal Division
Col. F. T. Gillespie	Deputy Chief
Maj. E. R. Stephenson	Administrative Officer
Lt. Col. L. P. Jacobs	Chief, Plans and Intelligence Branch
Col. Emil Lenzner	Chief, Personnel and Management Branch
Lt. Col. L. E. Gaither	Chief, Communications Branch
Col. R. W. Raynsford	Chief, Procurement and Distribution Branch

Colonel Raynsford replaced Colonel E. V. Elder as Chief of the Procurement and Distribution Branch during the fourth quarter.

5. Signal Publications

In addition to routine circulars and operating instructions, the Signal Division published a new standing operating procedure (SOP) on signal projects and a revision of SOP No. 40, on the provision of wire communication facilities for military and military government official business. Directing that Deutsche Post facilities be used as far as possible, SOP No. 40 defined conditions under which military tie lines, PBX's, telegraph circuits and other facilities could be established. Signal SOP No. 41, governing the operation of local and long distance switchboards, was reissued as Signal Technical Circular No. 41. A EUCOM directive of 11 October, amended on 1 December, decentralized responsibility for providing local communication service, and made it possible for Post Signal Officers to order the Deutsche Post to provide all communications needed within city limits.

Signal Communications

6. Analysis of Signal Services 1947 - 48

Signal communications services in the European Command showed the following developments during the period 1 October 1947 to 1 October 1948,
(8)
as analyzed by the Chief Signal Officer.

a. Traffic

Telephone traffic remained constant, teletype traffic increased 20 percent, and Signal messenger service traffic increased 50 percent, the increases resulting from Operation VITTLES, the move of OMGUS offices from Berlin into the U.S. Zone, and the requirements of growing international traffic.

b. Facilities

Military switchboards decreased 49 percent, Class "A" telephones in billets decreased 61 percent; leased telephone circuits remained constant; and new teletype circuits were established to points outside Germany.

c. Personnel

Over this period, Signal employees decreased 37 percent. By October 1948, Signal personnel were at 84 percent of authorized strength, and in spite of efforts to requisition replacements from the United States there were shortages in several military occupational specialties.

7. Maintaining the Military Network

To maintain an essential military network between major headquarters, the Signal Division set up central telephone offices for internal communications and communications within posts and subposts. Lines between these

points were mainly leased from the Deutsche Post, although a few captured enemy material (CEM) cables, such as the one between Ginnheim Repeater Station (Frankfurt) and Rhein-Main, were retained under military control. (9) A small staff of enlisted men was kept on duty at Ginnheim, the hub of wire circuits for the United States Zone. In theory, the wire plant throughout the Command was to be maintained and all service supplied by the Deutsche Post, but in practice the German organization was not yet fully qualified (10) for this task.

8. Developments in Wire Communications

Major developments of this period included the building up of the 1500-line dial exchange and associated manual dial assistance board, the communications center, and the intercommunications system planned for EUCCOM Headquarters at Heidelberg, and initiation of the practice of supporting all (11) communications installations as Class IV projects. The Engineer Section, Communications Branch, reported the following accomplishments.

a. Projects Completed

- (1) Installation of a 2-position switchboard FK - 16 to replace the former TC - 10 in the Palace of Justice at Nürnberg, completed 24 July.
- (2) Installation of a one-position switchboard to serve the ERP delegation in Paris, completed 21 July.
- (3) Installation of a telephone central TC - 4 to serve units at the Roth Air Ammunition Depot, completed 3 August.

(4) Cutting into service of a 200-line exchange (PAX) with an associated one-position switchboard at Karlsruhe, 17 July.

(5) Cutting into service of a 180-line exchange to serve Theater Information and Education Group Headquarters at Bldingen, 17 September.

(6) Placing in service of a dictograph intercommunications system for the Director, Office of the Deputy Director of Intelligence (ODDI), on 9 July.

(7) Installation of an intercommunications system for Headquarters, Munich Military Post.

(8) Installation of a PAX at Passau.

(9) Installation of a BPX for Tompkins Barracks, Schwetzingen.

b. Projects in Progress

In addition to the projects listed above, numerous projects were under study, in progress, or awaiting procurement of supplies.

c. EUCOM Communications Center, Heidelberg

By the end of September, 1,500 lines of dial equipment were available to serve the EUCOM Communications Center and fifteen positions of F - 36 AST Switchboard had been installed, five Heidelberg-Frankfurt dial circuits for inter-operator dialing were ready for service, and cables were 90 percent completed. Items still to be installed included a new power panel and rectifiers for the power room, toll test and toll carrier equipment, a chief operator's check unit for monitoring, and manual radio equipment. By the end of the year the power panel and rectifiers had been installed, the manual radio installation was completed except for the antennae, and three of the inter-city dial circuits between Heidelberg and

Frankfurt, modified for two-way use, had been cut into service.

d. Circuit Orders

Telephone and telegraph circuit orders were as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	<u>Telegraph</u>
Jul	479	95
Aug	692	85
Sep	351	118
Oct	372	109
Nov	227	64
Dec	323	57

The large number of telephone circuit orders shown for August reflects a transfer of circuits to Signal Division records rather than an actual increase. New circuits were established during this period in support of Operation VITLES and 1st Infantry Division maneuvers.

9. Radio Communications

The 10-KW transmitter to be used for radio-teletype communications between EUCOM Headquarters and Washington, D.C., was moved to the transmitting site at Mannheim Airport on 7 July and the circuit was completed on 20 July. Transmitting equipment for the EUCOM Post Radio Net was installed at the Mannheim Transmitting Site and two double antennae fed with coaxial line were installed to improve the reception of signals. A VHF radio system providing one telephone and one teletype circuit was placed in service between Heidelberg and Frankfurt, to back up wire communications, on 30 October. Tests of narrow-band FM radio teletype equipment between Heidelberg and Washington in December gave unsatisfactory results and action to install this type of equipment was suspended.

10. Amateur Radio Operators

Amateur radio operation by all personnel subject to United States military control in the European Command continued to be under the control of the Chief Signal Officer, in accordance with the provisions of Signal SOP No. 56, 1 December 1946 and Change No. 2, 5 March 1948, notwithstanding talk of turning this responsibility over to Military Government. At the end of 1948 there were 429 licensed operators in the U.S. occupied areas of Germany. No licensing privileges were extended to German nationals. (12)

11. Signal Communications Traffic

Traffic for the half-year period is reflected in the following figures.

a. Telephone Traffic

The average number of daily toll calls handled by the principal switchboards throughout the Command was as follows:

Military switchboard	<u>Positions</u>		<u>Average number daily calls</u>						
	<u>3d Q</u>	<u>4th Q</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>	
Bad Tölz . . .	2	3	876	648	939	2,477	2,240	1,087	
Berlin	17	23	3,643	3,115	3,253	4,613	5,096	5,130	
Bremerhaven .	6	6	1,925	2,266	2,359	1,822	2,407	3,058	
Frankfurt . .	18	14	5,589	5,524	5,761	5,507	5,345	5,430	
Heidelberg . .	15	15	5,037	4,062	4,319	5,086	5,182	5,223	
Ludwigsburg .	2	2	1,176	1,080	1,069	1,563	1,367	1,532	
Munich	9	9	2,151	2,032	2,102	2,250	2,369	3,359	
Nürnberg . . .	4	4	3,284	2,980	1,120	626	1,238	1,183	
Paris	10	8	6,271	7,641	5,782	5,245	5,505	4,802	
Stuttgart . .	8	8	4,991	5,896	6,213	6,114	5,958	5,470	
(Constab)									
Wetzlar	5	4	2,788	2,244	2,232	2,490	2,768	2,750	
Wiesbaden . . .	10	10	4,931	4,864	4,980	5,115	4,524	4,577	
Würzburg . . .	4	4	2,623	2,822	2,677	3,341	3,638	3,393	

b. Teletype Traffic

Teletype traffic figures for the principal communications centers for the months of September and December 1948 are given below:

<u>Communications Center</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Totals	<u>359,003</u>	<u>322,686</u>
Headquarters, EUCOM, Heidelberg	75,615	71,812
Frankfurt Communications Center	174,032	133,926
Headquarters, USAFE, Wiesbaden	30,550	40,794
Berlin Communications Center	14,664	16,146
Bremerhaven POE	16,432	13,884
Munich	16,198	17,004
Paris	12,324	11,804
Nürnberg	12,792	12,402
Stuttgart	6,396	4,914

c. Traffic at Frankfurt

The average number of long distance calls originating on Frankfurt Military daily, starting at 1,834 for the week ending 3 July, fell to 1,649 for the week ending 31 July, reached 2,468 for the week ending 30 October, and fell to 1,748 for the week ending 25 December. Daily radio and teletype messages showed some reduction late in the year, averaging 53,667 for the week ending 3 July, 50,360 for the week ending 24 September, and 32,339 for the last week of December.

12. Signal Messenger Service

The average number of pieces of mail handled per week by the Signal Messenger Service (SMS) increased throughout the period, as shown by the following figures:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Weekly average</u>
Jul	71,485
Aug	72,587
Sep	74,116
Oct	78,242
Nov	81,988
Dec	102,610

Motor, air, and train miles reported by SMS Stop 6200, Frankfurt, fell from 175,611 in November to 83,058 in December, while the number of pouches handled at that point decreased from 49,168 to 21,346.

13. Improvement of Switchboard Service

The Traffic Section, Communications Branch, continued to work for the improvement of telephone service throughout the Command. Representatives of the section inspected military switchboards at Stuttgart, Regensburg, Augsburg, Nürnberg, Würzburg, Wetzlar, Frankfurt, and at Constabulary Headquarters, during July and August, and telephone training supervisors later inspected switchboard operating practices in the Bremerhaven and Munich areas. A telephone training supervisor remained at Grafenwohr from 22 September through October, to train switchboard operators.

14. Developments in Teletype Service

Accuracy and speed in the transmission of telegraphic messages were stressed at conferences and in messages to signal officers during this

period. Following a survey of teletype traffic handled over the European Command Teletype Network, Signal Division called upon signal officers to reduce the number of violations of Joint Army, Navy and Air Force Procedures (JANAP). Officers in charge of communications centers were given special instructions on the correct handling of book messages. Records of teletypewriter circuits within Continental Europe and the British Isles were reviewed, and a new card index, giving detailed information on stations and equipment, was established. At the request of the General Post Office, teletypewriter circuits were provided between Morhann Air Base and Scampton, Waddington, Bewtry and Mildenhall, in England. On 29 October, embassy circuits from Copenhagen and Prague to the Frankfurt Communications Center were reterminated at Heidelberg. At about the same time, teletype circuits at Munich were rearranged as a result of the consolidation of Regensburg Military Post with Munich Military Post.

(13)

15. Contracts for Telecommunications Services

The Communications Branch continued to procure communications services from the communications agencies of various European countries at a monthly cost of approximately \$23,000, including the rental of circuits and maintenance charges for the equipment. These services were supplied on the basis of contracts for full-time telephone and teletype circuits, the maintenance of Army-owned equipment, and, in some instances, the rental of equipment. As a rule, equipment was furnished by the Army only when it could not be provided by the country furnishing the service. Installation and maintenance were performed by the country concerned. During this period, communications

contracts with European countries were reviewed and, where necessary,
(14)
revised.

Supply and Procurement

16. Conditions Affecting Supply

The closing out of the Mannheim Signal Depot in August, and the disposition of remaining surplus stocks through the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC) and Staatliche Erfassungs-Gesellschaft fuer Oeffentliches Gut (STEG), left signal supplies concentrated at Wels, Austria, the Hanau Signal Depot, and post installations, and enabled the Hanau Signal Depot to assume the central supply role designated for it early in 1946. A spot-check inventory of 16 - 17 September found depot records 85.62 percent accurate. Only a 60-day stock level was authorized for the Command, and from four to eighteen months were needed to receive equipment requisitioned from the United States. (15) Dry batteries (type BA - 70) procured from German manufacturers showed up poorly in tests by the Signal Corps Engineering Laboratory at Fort Monmouth but the Signal Division continued its efforts to build up satisfactory production of dry batteries within Germany. Sixty-eight emergency requisitions were placed by air bases in connection with Operation VITLLES during the third quarter of 1948, and the Division estimated the monthly average cost of its support of the airlift as 300,168 DM. Work simplification measures were being extensively practiced

at Hanau Signal Depot by the end of the year and 144 supervisors had been
(16)
trained in work simplification procedures.

17. Transfer of Signal Equipment

Transfer of the Mannheim Signal Depot to STEG on 19 August completed the bulk transfer program begun late in 1947. Aggregate cost value of the surplus property transferred from the Bremen, Neu Aubing, and Mannheim Signal Depots to STEG was estimated at \$52,770,000.00. In addition, the following transfers of equipment supplies were made during this period:

(1) One ton of surplus, cost value \$12,790.51, was transferred to STEG at Berlin in August.

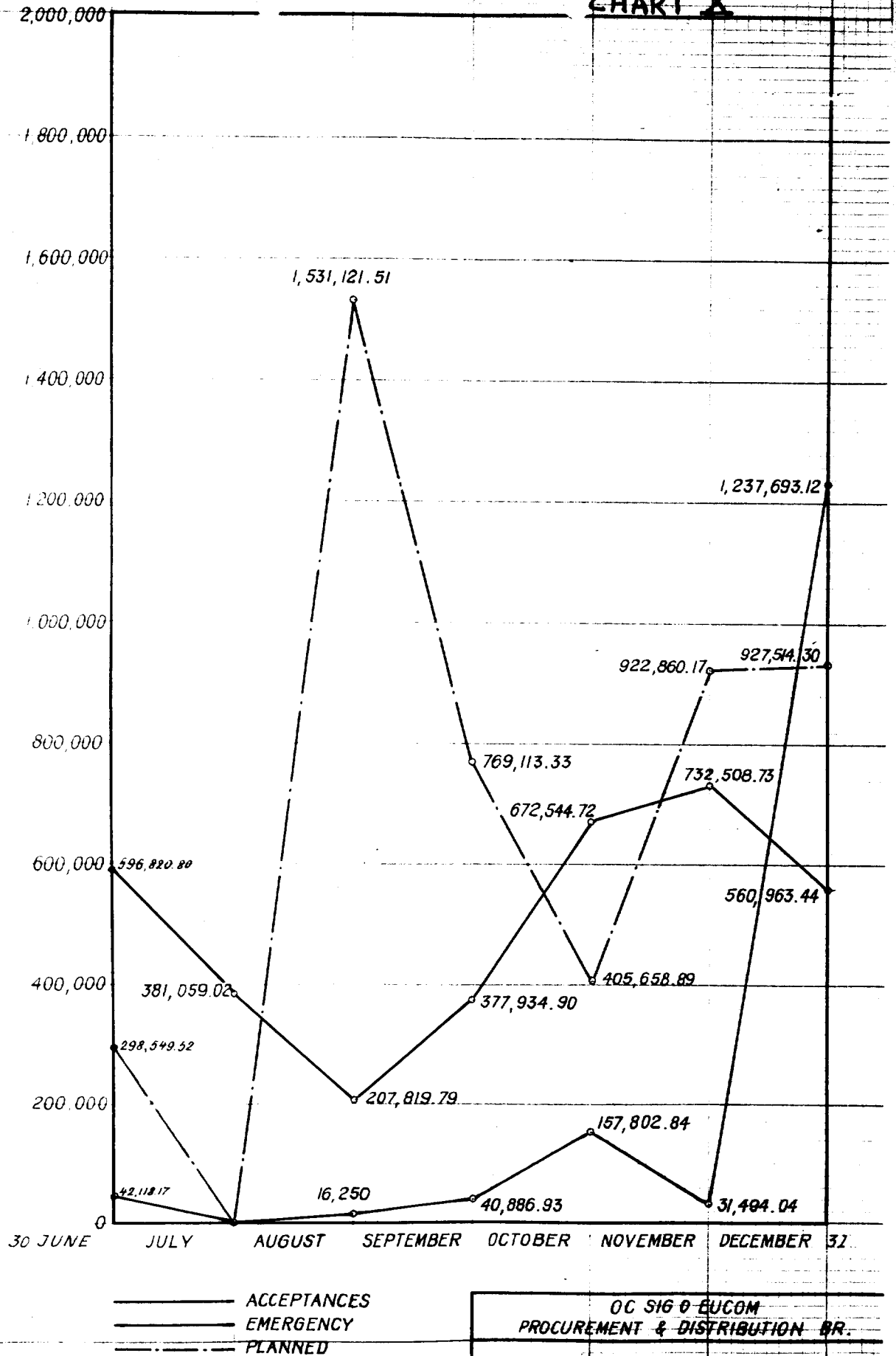
(2) Approximately 4,000 feet of CEM cable was transferred to STEG in July for use by the Deutsche Post in expanding Army circuits.

(3) Some 25 land miles of submarine cable were transferred to the United Kingdom under an agreement with OFLC.

(4) Approximately 160 tons of copper wire, with smaller amounts of copper sleeves, lead sleeves, and solder, located at Mannheim Signal Depot, were transferred to the 7841st Ordnance Procurement Detachment prior to the transfer of Mannheim Signal Depot to STEG.

(5) Approximately 2,500 tons of wire, cable, line construction hardware, and radio tubes from the Hanau Signal Depot were transferred to STEG on 28 September as a special release under the provisions of SOP No. 108.

CHART I



18. Main Developments in Procurement

a. Planned Procurement Program

Emergency and planned procurement for the months July through December 1948, in terms of cost in deutsche marks, is shown in Chart 10, along with the cost of items accepted from manufacturers. The planned procurement program adopted for the period 1 July 1948 through 31 March 1949 scheduled the following use of funds totaling 8,000,000 DM:

<u>Project</u>	<u>Quarterly period</u>	<u>Amount</u>
310 - 99	Jul - Sep 1948	1,896,873.75 DM
	Oct - Dec 1948	2,080,272.00 DM
	Jan - Mar 1949	1,927,705.23 DM
410 - 99	Jul - Sep 1948	332,518.00 DM
	Oct - Dec 1948	384,928.00 DM
	Jan - Mar 1949	326,286.52 DM
460 - 99	Jul - Sep 1948	313,254.00 DM
	Oct - Dec 1948	365,248.75 DM
	Jan - Mar 1949	370,913.75 DM

b. Maintenance of German-Made Equipment

Closer relations were worked out with German firms authorized to furnish parts for German-made communications equipment and post Signal officers were informed more fully regarding procurement from these firms. A plan was established whereby funds chargeable to the current quarter would be obligated when requisition demands were placed.

c. Procurement of Dry Batteries

Procurement activities were marked by efforts of the Signal Division to improve the quality of dry cell batteries manufactured to meet Army orders.

A German battery specialist called upon to analyze production of batteries at the Kirschner & Harsing plant in Erlangen reported that numerous cell defects were observable, machinery was inadequate and its maintenance poor, raw materials were of poor quality, and workmanship was also poor. A series of remedial steps were recommended on the basis of this report. Quality control inspection procedures were established in all battery factories, with a provision that special reports should be prepared by Signal Corps inspectors stationed at battery factories. Sixty thousand batteries of type BA - 30 were delivered during the third quarter of 1948, while smaller deliveries included 6,000 BA - 37 batteries, 2,025 BA - 200 batteries, and 4,000 of type BA - 23. Requisition demands were placed during the same quarter for 200,000 BA - 30's, 60,000 BA - 38's, and smaller numbers of nine other types of battery. In the fourth quarter, 290,000 BA - 30's, 7,500 BA - 23's and smaller amounts of other batteries were delivered by German manufacturers, and substantial orders were placed for various types.

19. Analysis of Signal Depot Consolidation Plan

By the end of 1948 it was possible to evaluate the program for depot consolidation begun in 1946 in accordance with the plan of G - 4, Headquarters USFET, to consolidate stocks of the technical services at key depots located at strategic points. In the case of the Signal Corps, the program involved the closing of depots at Nürnberg, Bremen, Neu Aubing, and Mannheim and the consolidation of stocks to meet the Command distribution level, based on a 3-year computation, at a depot near Hanau, Germany. The Hanau Signal Depot was activated on 5 July 1946, with the Headquarters and Headquarters

Company of the 22d Signal Service Group augmented by Company B, 126th Signal Battalion. Units operating the other depots were the 543d Signal Base Depot Company and 192d Signal Repair Company, at Mannheim; the 218th Signal Depot Company at Bremen; the 51st Signal Depot Company at Neu Aubing; and the 221st Signal Depot Company at Nürnberg.

a. Movement of Stocks

Stocks from Nürnberg were the first to be screened and shipped to Hanau, and the Nürnberg Depot was closed in the latter part of 1947. Residual stocks were transferred to Neu Aubing and Mannheim, most of them going to Mannheim Signal Depot for later transfer through OFLC to STEG as surplus. The Bremen Signal Depot was completely closed out in May 1948, the Neu Aubing Depot in June, and the Mannheim Depot in August, following operations that involved the movement of approximately 60,000 tons. Surplus stocks from these three depots were disposed of by bulk transfer to STEG.

b. Organization of Central Depot

Between 5 July 1946 and 1 May 1947, when it became a point of issue, the Hanau Signal Depot was engaged in receiving and repairing stocks from the other depots, in improving its storage and repair facilities, and in obtaining and training a German staff. The depot site had been chosen because of its central location in the U.S. Zone and the availability of hardstanding storage space. Unfortunately, the surrounding rural area afforded little opportunity to draw on qualified personnel for stock-keeping and maintenance activities. By the end of 1948, however, a

continuous training program had brought the locally hired employees of the depot to a point where they were doing highly satisfactory work.

c. Problems Encountered During Consolidation

The outstanding lesson of the stock-consolidation program was the necessity for unified command at higher levels in order to avoid contradictory policies and resultant confusion. Lack of full coordination between USFET and Continental Base Section Headquarters sometimes resulted in the delivery of 200 carloads to the fledgling depot in one day, a greater load than it was prepared to handle. Other problems were presented by (1) the arrival of quantities of war-worn equipment, supposedly ready for issue, dumped into depot stocks during the rapid phase-out of deactivating units, at a time when accountability was not being observed; (2) a lack of materials-handling equipment at the time when it was most needed and the scarcity of repair parts for such equipment; and (3) the location of the depot in an agrarian area and the necessity of hauling German civilian employees, by truck, from as many as sixty-three villages and towns, some of them fifty miles from the depot.

d. Results

In spite of the difficulties encountered, the major part of the stocks in the Command were adequately screened and stored for reclamation and issue. Few critical items were returned to the United States and no substantial quantities of critical items were turned over to the German economy through STEG. By the end of 1948 it was clear that unification of Signal Corps supply activities in the European Command had resulted in

substantial savings in personnel, especially by avoiding duplication in
(17)
stock-recording, storage, issue, and shipping procedures.

Army Pictorial Activities

20. Army Pictorial Section

Detailed instructions to guide post Signal officers in carrying out their responsibilities for signal photo activities were set forth in EUCOM Circular No. 113, published 30 September 1948, superseding Signal SOP No. 11. The operations of the EUCOM Central Film and Equipment Exchange and its branches were defined in EUCOM Circular No. 163, published on 7 December. A program to provide weekly viewings of recent training films for EUCOM personnel brought about a marked increase in attendance during the period.

a. Still Picture Coverage

Special still picture coverage was given to Operation VITTLES, the maneuvers at Grafenwohr, training of sentry dogs at the Quartermaster School Center in Darmstadt, and to Christmas parties sponsored by German Youth Activities (GYA). Still picture assignments numbered 659 in July, 751 in August, 917 in September, 719 in October, 689 in November, and 885 in December. Prints and negatives were produced as follows:

	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Negatives developed . . .	24,501	12,369	22,731	3,570	3,124	3,050
Copies	201	150	140	372	564	239
Prints						
Contact	29,932	24,618	18,227	5,575	8,365	6,919
Enlargements 8x10 or smaller	14,729	16,990	16,818	15,414	12,086	13,505
Enlargements 11x14 or larger	117	211	45	276	238	179

b. Motion Picture Coverage

Motion picture coverage featured the Ludwigshafen disaster, the checking of crop yields, the work of the AGRC in Belgium, and a special project entitled, Permanent Interment of World War II Dead. Motion picture footage was processed as follows:

Type of processing	<u>Number of Feet</u>	
	<u>3d Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>
35-mm. Original negative	35,618	29,615
35-mm. Duplicating Master Positive . .	33,665	29,067
35-mm. Black and white print	2,176	620
16-mm. Black and white print	12,943	15,619

c. Training Film Activities

The steady increase in attendance at training film showings, as well as the routine work of the section in providing training films, is shown in the following figures:

<u>Type of Activity</u>	<u>Jul</u>	<u>Aug</u>	<u>Sep</u>	<u>Oct</u>	<u>Nov</u>	<u>Dec</u>
Projectors loaned .	302	349	385	378	424	415
Projectors repaired	132	158	177	167	161	171
Projectors checked	227	297	245	333	449	300
Film showings . .	4,650	29,831	6,604	11,740	11,142	13,773
Attendance . .	634,723	817,340	819,014	1,084,170	1,095,036	1,459,043
Films loaned (titles) . . .	2,173	2,957	2,926	3,943	4,486	4,868
Films inspected and repaired (feet)	5,585,923	4,597,260	4,122,756	4,647,260	4,826,950	6,335,102

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Sig Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
2. Information from Miss G. Wagner, Historian, Sig Div, 30 Sep 49.
3. Ibid., 6 Oct 49; for background, see Chap. 31, Sig Div, this series, 1 Apr - 30 Jun 48.
4. Sig Div Daily Journal, 9 Sep 48; 7 Oct 48.
5. Information from Miss G. Wagner, 30 Sep 48.
6. EUCOM Sig SOP 62, 7 Jul 48, sub: Class IV Signal Corps Projects; No 40, 26 Jul 48, sub: Provision and Use of Wire Communication Facilities for Military and Military Government Official Business in the European Command.
7. Sig Div Daily Journal, 13 Oct 48; Ltr, EUCOM AG 311.2 SIG - AGO, 11 Oct 48, sub: EUCOM Signal SOP 40, 1948 (Reports Control Symbol ECSIG - OT - 34).
8. DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 44, par 10, 2 Nov 48.
9. Interv with Maj L. E. Hill, Sig Div, Comms Br, 19 Oct 48.
10. Interv with Lt Col W. W. Sturdy, Sig Div, Comms Br, 19 Oct 48.
11. Ibid.
12. Information from Miss G. Wagner, 6 Oct 49.
13. EUCOM Sig Div, Minutes of CSIGO's Quarterly Conf No. 6, p. 5.
14. Information from Miss G. Wagner, 6 Oct 49; Sig Div Daily Journal, 12 Nov 48.
15. EUCOM Sig Div, Minutes of CSIGO's Quarterly Conf, No. 6, p. 2.
16. Information from Miss G. Wagner, 30 Sep 48.
17. Information from Miss G. Wagner, 17 Oct 49.

CHAPTER XXX

Transportation Division

CLASS. DESIGN CHANGED TO: **CANCELLED**

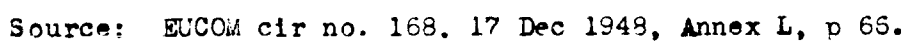
AUTHORITY: *Commander-in-Chief
European Command.*

CHAPTER XXX

Transportation Division

1. Trends During the Period

Demands for Army transportation became increasingly heavy toward the end of 1948. The final exodus of war brides entering the United States under the Alien Spouse Act increased westbound air and water passenger traffic to the highest point since the peak of troop redeployment in 1946. Increasing personnel and equipment requirements in connection with support of Operation VITTLES necessitated curtailing other transportation activities, as personnel troop units were shifted to bring VITTLES truck companies up to strength, equipment was modified, and special provisions were made regarding the airlifting of household goods of personnel entering or leaving Berlin. In addition to these two major transportation activities, a new International Refugee Organization (IRO) program for shipping 400,000 displaced persons to various



Source: EUCOM cir no. 168, 17 Dec 1948, Annex L, p 65.

countries got under way during the period, bringing many problems of coordination. Reorganization of military posts, the 1st Infantry Division, the Constabulary, and USAFE added to demands for local truck transportation.

2. Changes in Organization and Key Personnel

There were very few changes in the administrative organization and key personnel of Transportation Division, EUCOM, during the second half of 1948.

a. Organization

Since troop redeployment operations late in 1948 entailed merely routine allocation of shipping space and no longer involved policy decisions, the Redeployment Section of Personnel and Administration Division, EUCOM, was transferred to the Operations Branch of the Transportation Division effective 25 October. With the transfer, the Transportation Division assumed responsibility for issuance of priority numbers, alert notices, and port calls for all (1) air and water movements to the United States on Army transportation. Area Transportation Offices representing the Chief of Transportation in the field, assisted transportation officers in their areas, expedited shipments, prevented traffic congestion and insured the economical use of transportation. Locations of the five ATO's and their areas of jurisdiction are shown on the map preceding this page.

b. Key Personnel

On 1 December 1948, Col. J. H. Grant, Chief of the Administrative Services Branch of the Transportation Division, assumed command of the 7719th EUCOM Training Center at Hammelburg, Germany. At the same time, Col. E. F.

Heidland, former commander of the Training Center, assumed command of the 7795th Traffic Regulation Detachment in Frankfurt. Colonel Heidland succeeded Col. B. H. Coiner, who returned to the United States. The position of Chief of the Administrative Services Branch, Transportation Division, was temporarily vacant pending the expected arrival of Lt. Col. A. B. Evans early in 1949. The chief of the Redeployment Section of the Operations Branch was
(2)
Lt. Col. J. A. Griffin.

3. Shipping Policies and Regulations

The following policies with regard to military passengers and cargo on Army transports were developed or defined during the second half of 1948.

a. Shipment of Household Goods

The Department of the Army authorized the shipment to New York of household goods made surplus as a result of the move of EUCOM Headquarters from Frankfurt to Heidelberg. In August the Chief of Transportation, EUCOM, estimated that 300 long tons of such household goods would be returned to the New York Port of Embarkation (NYPE) at government expense. Goods of civilians were to be forwarded from NYPE at the expense of the individual.

b. Shipment of Automobiles

In September provision was made to permit personnel to ship to the United States one vehicle purchased as surplus property, in addition to one privately owned automobile. Under this provision, jeep trailers could be shipped as "additional vehicles." On 1 December 1948 EUCOM authorized pre-
(3)
shipment of privately owned automobiles to the United States under conditions

(4)

similar to those currently authorized for preshipment of household goods. These shipments of automobiles received priority immediately below shipments made in accordance with permanent-change-of-station orders.

c. Small Arms Ammunition on Army Transports

A new procedure was outlined in a letter to the Chief of Port Operations, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation (BPE), authorizing passengers on board Army transports to have small arms ammunition transported to NYPE in the custody of the transport commander.

d. Keys for Unaccompanied Baggage

Late in the year, the Transportation Division obtained permission from the Department of the Army to withdraw the provision under which owners had been required to forward keys for unaccompanied baggage for use by customs inspectors.

4. Transportation of War Brides

After the first mass exit of war brides in early 1946, the movement of alien dependents and their sponsors had become a fairly routine Transportation Division activity. However, with the announcement that the entry of alien spouses into the United States after 28 December 1948 would be permitted only under regular immigration quotas, applications for shipment became so numerous that special transportation arrangements had to be made. In order that all eligible persons might benefit under the Alien Spouse Act, alien dependents received priority on all military vessels and aircraft. Usually the families were accompanied by their sponsors on such movements. In some

cases, however, it was impossible for sponsors to be replaced at their current post in time for sailing, and in other cases they had to precede dependents to report for new assignments. To supplement military transportation, a special project, Operation CROW (Commercial Return of Overseas Wives) providing transportation to the United States on commercial carriers at government expense was authorized during this period. A new air returnee center was set up at Munich-Riem Air Base to supplement air returnee facilities at Frankfurt. Between 20 and 26 December 1,512 persons were transported on thirty flights. The total number of alien dependents transported from 1 to 26 December under Operation CROW was 3,198⁽⁵⁾. Although no over-all statistics were available, many war brides and sponsors paid their own passage on commercial lines to insure arrival in the United States before the deadline.

a. Water Movement

There were nine regularly scheduled vessels transporting alien brides to the United States toward the end of the period. In addition, one vessel, the USAT General Langfitt, was released by IRO to make one trip from Bremerhaven to New York. The last of the war brides to leave by water sailed from Bremerhaven on 15 December aboard the USAT E. B. Alexander. Water transportation statistics for the period show the abnormally large load imposed on trans-Atlantic shipping by the return of the war brides and their children. From 1 July to 31 December 1948, a total of 9,946 alien dependents sailed from Bremerhaven, 1,626 more than the 8,320 who sailed on Army transports during the entire calendar year 1947. Average monthly statistics point up the

increase even more sharply. During the second half of 1948, an average of 1,658 alien dependents departed Bremerhaven monthly as compared with 438 per month during the first half of 1948 and 693 per month during 1947. In November, the peak month for 1948, 3,717 alien dependents departed by Army transport for the United States. This was the largest monthly total since the early months of 1946, when the war bride program included sailings from many ports. Not all of the brides who sailed from Bremerhaven were German; many were displaced persons or citizens of Belgium, the Netherlands, France, (6) or other Allied nations.

b. Congested Railroad Accommodations

The unusually heavy movement of military personnel and dependents to the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation necessitated the addition of extra equipment to regular military trains at Frankfurt. During the latter part of the year a shortage of sleeping car space compelled Transportation Division to limit sleeper reservations on trains to Bremerhaven to women and children.

c. Transportation After Expiration of the Alien Spouse Act

Pursuant to Department of the Army directives, the Transportation Division planned to continue until the end of Fiscal Year 1948 to furnish to alien dependents acquired overseas transportation at government expense. These dependents and their household effects were to be given transportation to their destinations in the United States. After 28 December 1948, however, transportation would only be furnished to individuals who had obtained visas to enter the United States.

5. Operation VITTLES

With the inauguration of Operation VITTLES (the supply of blockaded Berlin by air), the Transportation Division was charged with the additional mission of operating railheads, providing transportation from railheads to air fields, and loading and off-loading aircraft at Rhein-Main and Wiesbaden Air Bases. (7) Special transportation requirements at the Berlin end of the lift were met by Berlin Military Post. Personnel and equipment requirements imposed by this additional mission were reflected in all Transportation Corps operations during the period. By the end of 1948 a total of 329,662.65 tons had been lifted to Berlin by 42,597 flights out of the Rhein-Main and Wiesbaden airfields.

a. Personnel Requirements

At the end of October, transportation activities in support of Operation VITTLES at Rhein-Main, Wiesbaden, and Berlin required the services of 75 officers, 799 enlisted men, 1,433 displaced persons, and 1,722 Germans. Of these, 27 officers and 142 enlisted men were from services other than Transportation Corps. The balance of the military personnel were supplied by the 7795th and 7798th Traffic Regulation Detachments, the Transportation Section, Berlin Military Post, and the 24th Transportation Truck Battalion. The use of Transportation Corps personnel to support the lift made necessary a reduction in the number of train inspectors on military passenger trains, the use of rail transport for some cargo usually moved by truck, a decrease in the average number of officers in non-VITTLES truck companies, and a reduction in the Transportation training program.

b. Activities of Truck Companies

Between 1 July and 31 December, the number of Transportation truck companies (heavy) assigned to VITLES to shuttle supplies from railheads to planeside, at Rhein-Main and Wiesbaden increased from three to six. The companies were released for 10-day rehabilitation periods every thirty days, giving drivers a breathing spell and providing time for concentrated maintenance of equipment. Marked improvement was made during the last quarter in the method and accomplishment of hauling supplies. Frequent inspections and analytical surveys were made by Transportation Division officials. By the end of the year, heavy truck companies operating in direct support of VITLES had driven over 1,000,000 miles and transported over 300,000 tons of supplies to airlift planes. On 17 September, thirteen Transportation Corps personnel received the Army Commendation (S) Ribbon for outstanding performances in connection with the Berlin Airlift.

c. Equipment Requirements

Efficient loading and unloading to meet Air Force timing without harming cargo or equipment required the use of a great deal of Transportation equipment. Initially the heavy truck companies were each equipped with forty-eight tractors and ninety-six trailers. By the end of December, ninety-two tractors and 268 trailers were being used at Rhein-Main. Wiesbaden continued operations with about the same equipment as had been assigned initially. In Berlin approximately 200 trucks were used in hauling and construction on the air bases and transporting military supplies to storage points, although civil supplies were moved from Tempelhof by

Table 17--Passengers Embarked and Debarked, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation,
1 July - 31 December 1948

	<u>Embarked</u>	<u>Debarked</u>
Total	<u>51,989</u>	<u>47,475</u>
Jul	7,175	3,362
Aug	9,025	5,719
Sept	7,181	7,792
Oct	7,651	6,894
Nov	10,926	12,125
Dec	10,031	11,583

Source: EUCOM Trans Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 4;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 16

Table 18--Cargo Outloaded and Discharged, Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation,
1 July - 31 December 1948

	<u>Outloaded</u>	<u>Discharged</u>	<u>Bulk Pol</u>
Total	<u>50,700</u>	<u>231,799</u>	<u>726,510</u>
Jul	7,498	28,724	153,928
Aug	7,266	34,998	179,169
Sept	8,825	35,332	98,861
Oct	13,236	58,834	117,094
Nov	6,833	28,249	110,906
Dec	7,042	45,662	66,552

Source: EUCOM Trans Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 4;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 16.

commercial trucks. Since much of the Transportation Corps equipment was old and replacement parts were difficult to secure, maintenance of vehicles continued as a major concern during the period. Eleven or 12 percent of the vehicles were usually in maintenance. In addition to the problem of maintenance, much equipment had to be modified to withstand the unusual requirements of the operation.

6. Shipping Activities

Ocean transport and shipping operations remained the responsibility of Transportation Division, EUCOM, during the period, with immediate supervision over port activities at Bremerhaven exercised by the Bremerhaven Port of Embarkation.

a. Movement of Personnel by Water

During the period 1 July-31 December a total of 51,989 persons were embarked at Bremerhaven and 47,475 were debarked. The totals included military and civilian personnel, war brides, dependents, patients, general prisoners, and Germans. Monthly totals are given in Table 17.

b. Movement of Military Cargo

Cargo outloaded at Bremerhaven during the period totaled 50,700 long tons. Cargo discharged included 231,799 long tons of general cargo and 726,510 long tons of bulk POL. Monthly tonnages are listed in Table 18.

c. Marine Claims

With the deactivation of the 7726th Claims Office Team during the third quarter of 1948, the Transportation Division assumed responsibility for handling marine claims in the Command.

d. "Marinex" Transportation of Air Force Supplies

"Marinex", a marine express service, was established between New York, the United Kingdom, and Bremerhaven early in the period for shipment of certain Air Force supplies which would ordinarily be given a low air priority. Priority Air Force cargo was top-stowed aboard vessels at ports of embarkation and received first priority discharge at ports of debarkation. Such cargo was also given priority in handling and shipping. The first "Marinex" shipment arrived at Bremerhaven on 15 September. It was anticipated that substitution of "Marinex" services for certain classes of shipments formerly given air priority would result in a reduction in airlift requirements. Extension of this service to include Army supplies was authorized by the Department of the Army in mid-November.

e. Movement of Displaced Persons

A new IRO program to transport approximately 400,000 Displaced Persons to the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Palestine was placed in operation on 7 October with the first movement of DPs to Camp Grohn in the Bremen Enclave for subsequent movement to Canada. By the end of the year, 43,282 DPs had received transportation, as follows: 18,852 DPs to various camps within the US Zone; 12,334 to Marseilles, France, for movement to Palestine; 11,196 to camps in the Bremen Enclave prior to outshipment to the United States, Canada, and Argentina; and 900 to Genoa, Italy, for subsequent transport to Australia. Last-minute hesitation of many DPs to leave Germany complicated the task of scheduling trains to the embarkation camps.

f. Port Costs in Deutsche Marks

According to the Bremen Civil Port Authority, port costs for discharging four typical liberty ships at Bremen and Bremerhaven varied from 2.33 DM (\$0.699) per ton for a cargo of flour to 2.84 DM (\$0.852) per ton for general cargo. The currency reform did not affect the cost of hiring river barges, since these rates were standardized by international agreement and published by the Bipartite Control Office.

g. Army Cargo on IRO Vessels

A suggestion from the Transportation Division that cargo space on IRO vessels sailing to NYFE be utilized for mail, "Marinex," personal vehicles, and other high-priority cargo, was concurred in by the Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army, in October, on condition that turnaround time should not be extended. The Army was to bear the cost of stevedoring for such loading and discharging.

h. Special Shipments

During the period a number of Army transports and time-chartered vessels called at ports in the United Kingdom to deliver Air Force cargo or to load special types of cargo destined for NYFE. Shipments of surplus material sold by the Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner (OFLC), military aid for Iran and Turkey, and shipments of magnesite and potash to Japan, also by Army transportation, were arranged during the period.

7. Rail Activities

During the second half of 1948, rail transportation for military movements was obtained from the Deutsche Reichsbahn, which operated under

Table 19-Railway Car Situation, 1 Jul - 31 December 1948

	<u>Cars loaded</u>	<u>Cars unloaded</u>	<u>Cars reconsigned</u>	<u>Cars in local areas*</u>	<u>Cars in depots*</u>
Total . . .	<u>182,607</u>	<u>207,431</u>	<u>27,021</u>		
Jul	32,601	33,869	3,999	276	718
Aug	33,379	38,450	4,496	339	657
Sep	31,085	36,840	3,625	323	723
Oct	30,097	35,898	4,061	247	814
Nov	28,140	32,634	6,055	1,169	481
Dec	27,305	29,740	4,785	938	390

* Daily average

Source: EUCOM Trans Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 14;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 16.

Table 20-Transatlantic Flights, 1 July - 31 December 1948

	<u>Mail (pounds)</u>	<u>Cargo (pounds)</u>	<u>Passengers</u>	<u>Patients</u>
Total	<u>875,332</u>	<u>915,481</u>	<u>6,745</u>	<u>697</u>
Jul	154,386	38,595	784	131
Aug	146,118	79,733	1,232	97
Sep	66,303	184,790	1,415	131
Oct	142,808	228,404	1,731	80
Nov	166,022	203,359	855	129
Dec	199,695	180,600	728	129

Source: EUCOM Trans Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 45;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 55.

military government supervision. The Transportation Division supervised the Transportation Corps Release (TCR) System conveying shipments into and between depots. The Division also set up and outlined movement programs for dependents, pool trains, duty trains, and leave trains.

a. Unloading of Rail Cars

Concerted efforts throughout the period achieved faster unloading of rail cars by military posts and depots. In some instances delays were due to shipping policies of the Deutsche Reichsbahn or post authorities rather than to lack of efficiency on the part of depot staffs. During the period the daily average of cars in local areas was 549 and of cars in depots, 631. Cars loaded numbered 182,607; cars unloaded, 207,431; and cars reconsigned, 27,021. Monthly statistics on the military use of freight cars are given in Table 19.

b. Transfer of Responsibilities to German Railway Police

In September the responsibility for guarding rail shipments of household goods and unaccompanied baggage was transferred from the military (9) police to the German Railway Police.

c. Reichsbahn Becomes a Responsible Carrier

On 16 November 1948 the Deutsche Reichsbahn became, by agreement with EUCOM, a responsible carrier. Under the agreement the Reichsbahn was to accept normal liability for loss or damage in transit of goods moving under U.S. Army documentation, and the Army was to pay demurrage charges on rail cars detained more than twenty-four hours beyond the first 0830 hours after the car had been spotted for loading or unloading. The daily demurrage

charge increased for each day the car was detained after the 24-hour period of "free time." The demurrage rates were the same as those charged for German civilian traffic but the "free time" provisions were more lenient. The carrier, in return for the demurrage concession, agreed to pay for all losses or damage occurring in transit to military supplies and those supplies for which the Army had movement responsibility. The liability limitation was approximately \$16 per gross pound of the item lost or damaged. Payments (10) were to be made in Deutsche marks.

d. Scrap Ammunition to Italy

The program of shipping surplus U.S. ammunition and captured enemy ammunition purchased by the Ulmer Corporation in Italy was completed in November. Under the program a total of 194 trainloads of scrap ammunition was sent to Italy.

8. Motor Transportation Activities

Transportation Division, EUCOM, remained responsible for technical supervision of all motor transportation in the Command during the second half of 1948. Periodic inspections were made to insure that utilization and maintenance of vehicles were up to standard. Truck companies were shifted to meet the needs of major commands and the Berlin Airlift. Rotation of truck companies to training centers for instruction in convoy procedures and training marches continued during the period.

9. Air Activities

The Air Section, Operations Branch, continued to suballocate tonnage and maintain control of priority for the movement of personnel and cargo on MATS aircraft between the Command and the United States.

a. Transatlantic Flights

During the period, 875,332 pounds of mail and 915,481 pounds of other cargo were carried on trans-Atlantic flights. In addition, 6,745 passengers and 697 patients were flown across the Atlantic. Monthly statistics on trans-Atlantic flights are given in Table 20.

b. Special Flights

During the period a total of eighty-four special mission flights, mostly by C - 47 type aircraft, were arranged by the Air Priority Section of the Operations Branch. These flights carried emergency cargo or high-ranking personnel to various points in the United Kingdom, the Near East, and continental Europe. Similarly, 184 L - 5 flights were made, where the use of small aircraft was practical and expeditious.

10. Household Goods of Berlin Personnel

With the cessation of rail service between Berlin and the U.S. Zone, movement of household goods to and from the city presented a serious problem.

a. Shipment of Household Goods from Berlin

On 23 August 1948 the movement of household goods from Berlin by air was suspended to avoid loss of time in loading the C - 54's then in use.

Beginning 28 August, household goods were again airlifted, at the rate of about forty tons per day, using C - 74 and C - 47 type aircraft. The backlog accumulated between 23 and 28 August included 18 truckloads of household goods on the air field, 71 truckloads at the Engineer warehouse ready for shipment, and 200 truckloads being prepared for shipment. By the end of the year, 6,564,879 pounds of household goods had been flown from Berlin to Rhein-Main, to be routed to Bremerhaven, sent to other points in the European Command, or stored temporarily in Frankfurt Military Post warehouses.

b. Inspection of Shipments from Berlin

Following a report that numerous pieces of furniture and household effects shipped from Berlin were being received at Frankfurt in damaged condition, an inspection of both crated and uncrated material was made on 9 - 13 November. While crated material arrived in excellent condition, it was found that 30 - 40 percent of the uncrated goods were damaged. The damage apparently occurred during their movement in trucks and planes. As a result of the inspection it was recommended that all household goods leaving Berlin be crated to withstand normal truck and train transportation. It was also recommended that six additional enlisted personnel be allotted to check and supervise shipments.

c. Shipment of Household Goods to Berlin

Following the imposition of the blockade, the shipment of household goods to Berlin was temporarily suspended. Subsequently a procedure was developed under which household goods would be called forward to Rhein-Main as space for shipment by air became available.

11. Supply Activities

a. Transfer of Locomotive Parts to STEG

Forty tons of surplus locomotive parts, valued at \$10,000, were transferred to STEG on 6 August at the Darmstadt Locomotive Works. Since the Reichsbahn had no locomotives on which these parts could be used, it was expected that the parts would be resold or scrapped.

b. Transfer of Rail Wagons to the Reichsbahn

During July, final transfer was made to the Reichsbahn of all wagons (a total of more than 27,000) remaining in Europe after OFLC commitments to foreign countries had been met. The Transportation Division requested USFA to ship back to the U.S. Zone of Occupation 900 USATC wagons reported as remaining in Austria over and above the number transferred to the Austrian railways. A quantitative receipt was prepared so that these wagons could be transferred to the Deutsche Reichsbahn.

c. Parts for Nonauthorized Equipment

The question of procuring parts for nonauthorized equipment was raised when the Quartermaster Division requested procurement of replacement parts for diesel locomotives located at Freiham POL Depot. The Logistics Division authorized procurement of these parts from German sources. Chiefs of services were subsequently asked to submit to the Transportation Division lists of all foreign items, similar to Transportation Corps equipment, in current use.

d. Return of Critical Items to the United States

In reply to a report submitted in July, the Division was directed

by the Department of the Army to return to the United States four fire boats, three motor tow launches, one J-boat, and component parts of Chrysler marine engines.

e. Disposition of Surplus Locomotives

Thirty-one 0 - 6 - 0 type locomotives, the remainder of a bulk surplus property sale to a Swiss firm in 1947, were delivered during the last quarter of 1948. Since the equipment had been in outside storage for two years, considerable work was required to prepare the locomotives for out-shipment.

f. Requisition of Transportation Equipment

In December, forty-eight SSYS 50-ton four-wheeled flat cars were requisitioned from the German railroads and twelve 50-ton Transportation Corps flat cars were withdrawn from Reichsbahn service. The cars were required to replace those detained in the Russian Zone as a result of the
(11)
blockade.

g. USATC Railroad Wagon Spares

Instructions to retain approximately 1,000 railroad wagons were received in the latter part of 1948. These instructions made it necessary to request the Reichsbahn to return approximately 2,600 tons of USATC railroad wagon spares turned over to them by the Transportation Corps early in 1947. Customary procurement from German authorities would have resulted in a considerable monetary loss to the U.S. Army. The spares, necessary for maintenance of railroad wagons, had been sold initially to STEG which in turn sold them to the Reichsbahn. The Transportation Division had the

equipment returned by issuing a credit note against the original quantitative receipt.

12. Documentation for Army Transportation

On 17 December 1948, EUCOM published a new circular outlining standard (12) transportation procedures for the European Command. Budgetary limitations made necessary a further tightening of the already strict controls over transportation. Part I of the new circular prescribed procedures for the movement, documentation, and security in transit in the European Command of Army supplies and of supplies which the U.S. Armed Forces was responsible for moving by rail, truck, and barge. Part II outlined uniform procedures for shipping to ports of embarkation in the European Command all supplies except baggage accompanying troops, shipments of household goods, and shipments of personal baggage. Procedures for these shipments were covered by an (13) earlier circular.

13. Fiscal Activities

During the period 1 July - 31 December 1948, the Fiscal Branch, Transportation Division, issued 180 obligation authorities totaling \$488,527.87 to cover the cost of moving U.S. Army supplies in liberated countries, and 740 authorities totaling 58,960,869.60 DM, to cover similar costs in Germany. These documents authorized Transportation officers to incur obligations during the specific period for the purposes and within the amounts stated on the obligation record. Individual waybills, for specific shipments authorized by local Transportation officers, were charged against the funds

Table 21--Accounts Processed, 1 July - 31 December 1948

<u>Country</u>	<u>Number of invoices</u>	<u>Amount (dollar equivalents)</u>
Total	897	1,861,753.86
Austria	4	135,534.32
Belgium	84	186,775.42
Czechoslovakia	1	1,660.48
Denmark	4	311.15
France	272	183,252.63
Italy	2	30,042.25
Luxemburg	5	179.35
Netherlands	23	4,844.83
United Kingdom	117	137,785.32
United States	385	1,181,368.11

Source: EUCOM Trans Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 18;
1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 28.

reserved under the obligation authorities. Freight warrants were checked individually for distance, price per ton, border charges, demurrage, stamp taxes, and reconsignment charges. Passenger warrants were checked for class of travel, number of passengers, excess baggage, and registration charges. During the period the Branch checked 897 accounts amounting to \$1,861,753.86 for transportation expenses in liberated countries, and 201 accounts totaling 33,241,348.58 DM for similar expenses in Germany. A breakdown of the accounts outside Germany, by country, is given in Table 21.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Trans Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48. This chapter is based upon these documents unless otherwise indicated.
2. Interv with Miss S. R. Lamson, Trans Div Historian, Heidelberg, 20 Oct 49.
3. Ltr, EUCOM, 1 Dec 48, sub: Shipment of Privately Owned Automobiles, AG 524.2 RYT-AGO.
4. Cable S - 1553, EUCOM sgd Huebner to CO Berlin Mil Post, 9 Jul 48.
5. Interv with Miss S. R. Lamson, 25 Oct 49.
6. Based on statistics in EUCOM Monthly Reports of Personnel Movements by Water.
7. For a detailed study see monograph, The Berlin Air Lift, 1948, this series.
8. For full list of awards, see monograph, The Berlin Air Lift, 1949, this series, in preparation.
9. EUCOM Cirs 76, C 1, 30 Sep 48, 26 Aug 48, sub: Packing, Documentation and Shipping of Household Goods, Baggage, Automobiles, Pets and Effects.
10. DCinC's Wkly Staff Conf Rpt No. 46, par 14, 18 Nov 48.
11. Interv with Miss S. R. Lamson, 20 Oct 49.
12. EUCOM Cir 168, 17 Dec 48.
13. EUCOM Cir 76, 26 Aug 48.

CHAPTER XXXI

Finance Division

RESTRICTED

~~CLASSIFIED~~ ~~CANCELLED~~

Commander-in-Chief
European Command.

CHAPTER XXXI

Finance Division

1. Activities of the Chief and Deputy Chief, Finance Division

In addition to his regular supervisory and staff functions as chief of a special staff division, Colonel S. B. Elkins, Chief of the Finance Division, served as both custodian and financial adviser of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund, as financial adviser of the EUCOM Exchange System, and financial adviser of the EUCOM Quartermaster Class VI Supply Board. Colonel E. J. Tullington, Deputy Chief, Finance Division, served as custodian of the European Audit Fund. The Finance Division was given the responsibility for technical supervision and analysis of the cost accounting program for the European Command, and study of this program required the attention of the Chief and Deputy Chief until early 1949, when preparations for inaugurating⁽¹⁾ the program throughout the Command were begun.

2. Changes in Key Personnel and Organization

Although there were no major changes in the mission or organization of

the Finance Division during the last six months of 1948, there were several changes in personnel and function. Lt. Col. George R. Gretser, Chief, Administrative and Control Branch, returned to the United States for re-assignment on 1 July 1948 and was replaced by Lt. Col. W. E. Sievers. Lt. Col. Esthel O. Stroube, Commanding Officer of the 7752d Finance Center, Friedberg, was appointed chief of the Accounting and Audit Procedures Branch, formerly the Reports of Survey and Delinquent Accounts Branch, replacing Capt. Thaddeus E. Klemens, chief of the Branch since 9 June. Colonel Stroube was succeeded as Commanding Officer of the 7752d Finance Center by Colonel Benjamin H. Graban. On 10 November Capt. S. Kershaw replaced Maj. Jerre L. Dowling as Chief of the Savings and Life Insurance Branch. On 20 July 1948 the Finance Division moved from Frankfurt to Heidelberg to join other staff sections previously moved.

3. Regulations and Publications Branch

a. New Functions

Additional functions assigned to the Regulations and Publications Branch were: (1) to review, edit, and publish all proposed Command directives initiated by the Finance Division, (2) to maintain a control file of published directives for which the Division was responsible, and (3) to edit and publish the EUCOM Finance News, a technical information bulletin.

b. The EUCOM Finance News

The purpose of the EUCOM Finance News, first published in September 1948, was to foster an esprit de corps among finance personnel throughout the European Command; to promote the aims, policies, and plans of the Finance

Department; to encourage the constructive discussion of Finance Department problems in the Command; to encourage more complete understanding of the mission; and to record current events for historical purposes. Approximately 90 percent of the monthly bulletin was devoted to technical finance problems.⁽³⁾

4. Receipts and Disbursements Branch

a. Inspection of Disbursing Offices

Technical inspections of all the accountable disbursing offices except those in Würzburg and Berlin were completed during the last six months of 1948. Of the eleven offices inspected, ten received ratings of "excellent" and one was rated "good."

b. Banking Licenses

On 5 October revised banking licenses were issued to the American Express Company and to the Chase National Bank of New York. At the same time the Bank of America was issued a license allowing it to operate in the U.S. Zones of Germany and Austria for the first time. On 17 December all banking licenses were amended, revoking the requirement for a monthly report of German currency receipts, purchases, and expenditures.⁽⁴⁾

5. The Accounting and Audit Procedures Branch

a. Establishment of New Section

Following the redesignation of the Reports of Survey and Delinquent Accounts Branch as the Accounting and Audit Procedures Branch, a Staff Section was established to develop and prescribe accounting procedures; to

review audits reports; and to observe changing operational conditions to insure that administrative burdens, particularly of tactical forces, were kept to a minimum. Functions of the new section included the following: (5) (1) to review, coordinate, and prescribe all accounting procedures for Department of the Army activities in the European Command; (2) to prescribe and coordinate cost accounting procedures among procurement services and agencies; (3) to prescribe and supervise all military, industrial, and property accounting and auditing policies, procedures, and methods to insure compliance with Department of the Army and Air Force policies; (4) to prescribe, supervise, and direct all nonappropriated fund and collection account auditing, accounting procedures, and policies; (5) to conduct such business management surveys of nonappropriated fund activities as were required to determine standard operating policies and procedures; (6) to act in an advisory capacity to the general staff and chiefs of technical services on accounting matters.

b. The Reports of Survey Section

The work accomplished by this section during the period under review is shown in the following tabulation: (6)

Total on hand and received	1,918
On hand 1 July 1948.	283
Received by 31 December 1948	1,635
Total disposed of and on hand.	1,918
Total disposed of during period.	1,843
Forwarded to the Department of the Army or Air Forces for final action, carrying a recommendation of pecuniary liability.	1,036
Action taken by Finance Division to relieve all concerned of responsibility and pecuniary liability.	417
Returned to originating organization for administrative correction. Action was not completed.	351
Miscellaneous.	39
On hand 31 December 1948	75

c. The Delinquent Accounts Section

The number and value of delinquent accounts received, settled,
and referred to the Department of the Army during this period is shown in
(7)
the following tabulation:

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Dollar value</u>
Total on hand and received	1,494	155,299.83
On hand 1 July 1948.	253	18,308.45
Received by 31 December 1948	1,241	136,991.38
Total disposed of and on hand.	1,494	155,299.83
Total disposed of.	1,280	130,001.11
Final payment.	1,178	124,019.92
Referred to the Department of the Army for collection since persons concerned were no longer under EUCOM jurisdiction.	102	5,981.19
On hand 31 December 1948	214	25,298.72

There was a decrease of thirty-nine in the number of delinquent accounts reported during this quarter but an increase of \$6,990.27 in the amount delinquent. The smaller number of delinquent accounts was accounted for by the fact that a large number of minor accounts were collected, and the increased value of the delinquent accounts resulted from several new EUCOM Exchange Service (EES) accounts which were unpaid. One such account was over nine thousand dollars while several others were over one thousand dollars. All old delinquent accounts of the EES were collected during
(8)
this period.

6. Foreign Accounts Branch

This Branch maintained and reported on various accounts with foreign governments, international agencies, and other United States governmental agencies.

a. International Refugee Organization (IRO)

The value of the fourth quarter Fiscal Year 1948 transfers not covered by a previous audit, and first quarter Fiscal Year 1949 transfers of U.S. Army and Civil Affairs-Military Government stocks to IRO, as revealed by joint EUCOM-IRO audits, was \$2,086,582.48. Due to prolonged unit price discussions audits of first quarter Fiscal Year 1949 accounts did not
(9)
include transfers of quartermaster and ordnance supplies. The sum of \$818,647 was remitted by IRO for statements submitted by the Foreign Accounts Branch on behalf of OMGUS for captured-enemy-material stocks transferred to IRO. This sum represented the dollar value of the captured enemy material received by IRO. The check was transferred to the Financial Advisor, OMGUS,

for indorsement, and then in accordance with a directive from the Commander in Chief, it was forwarded to the Central Disbursing Office, where it was converted into marks before being deposited in a blocked account (10) with other proceeds derived from the sale of captured enemy material.

b. The Actual Cost of Care and Handling of Surplus Property

The cost of care and handling of surplus property for the last (11) seven months of 1948 was reported as shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Costs of personal services other than military</u>	<u>Costs of military personal services</u>	<u>Other costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Totals. .	<u>\$127,776</u>	<u>\$281,673</u>	<u>\$137,103</u>	<u>\$546,542</u>
Jun	73,751	138,352	45,153	257,256
Jul	17,329	49,291	22,758	89,378
Aug	4,751	26,575	721	32,047
Sep	27,518	45,903	65,298	138,719
Oct	2,482	9,031	596	12,109
Nov	1,462	8,178	38	9,678
Dec	473	4,343	2,539	7,355

c. Interdepartmental Transfers

The cumulative value of EUCOM transfers of supplies and services to other United States governmental departments between 1 July 1947 and 31 December 1948 was \$110,269.18. The value of transfers made during the last (12) six months of 1948 was \$44,756.83.

d. Cash Reimbursable Transfers to Foreign Governments

Resaudits of all vouchers covering deliveries to foreign governments subsequent to 1 March 1946, the date of termination of the post-reciprocal-aid period, were conducted during the first half of 1948. Formalized statements were submitted to twenty-eight foreign governments.

The following countries requested official documents confirming the statements of account: Brazil, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Denmark, El Salvador, Hungary, the Netherlands, Rumania, Russia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela. Such vouchers were not requested by the Australian and Canadian governments, which stated that the matter would be taken up in a general settlement. Great Britain desired that each branch or service receiving such transfers be billed separately. Ireland and Turkey paid their accounts in full without requesting confirming documents. Yugoslavia considered that payment for the supplies should be accomplished at the cost of the German economy, on the assumption that the need for such services and supplies had been caused by German aggression. The Yugoslavian file was consequently forwarded to the Department of the Army for decision. After prolonged negotiation the accounts of Belgian and Czechoslovakia were settled in full. At the end of the year, no acknowledgement of receipt of statements had been received from Luxemburg, and no negotiations toward the settlement of accounts had been started with (13) Greece, Norway, Poland, France, and China.

e. Transfers under the Deferred Centralized Payment System

Outstanding obligations for transfers of supplies and services to representatives of France and Great Britain in the European Command totaled approximately \$190,000. During the last six months of 1948 collections from Royal Air Force, the Control Commission for Germany, and the General Steam Navigation Company, London, totaled \$120,000. Other billings to British agencies were corrected and resubmitted after the following policy

regarding overhead charges had been established: (1) no overhead charges were to be made for meals furnished by type "A" messes; (2) an overhead charge of 10 percent was to be applied to all petroleum and lubrication products; (3) an overhead charge of 40 percent was to be applied to all bulk subsistence items. The privilege of deferred payments for supplies and services provided by the U.S. Forces was withdrawn from France in October 1947, but some obligations were still outstanding. Because of the difficulty of meeting the requirement that reimbursement for such supplies and services must be in U.S. dollars or dollar instruments, some recipients attempted to make payment in their local currencies through the offset (14) accounts of the Joint Foreign Exchange Agency, OMGUS.

f. Deferred Charges to the German Economy

By 31 December 1948, \$62,195,747.35 had been established as a deferred charge to the German economy. This sum represented the true value of excess military stocks which were turned over to the German agencies by various EUCOM technical services. Except in the case of scrap and waste material, which was valued at current market prices, the cumulative deferred charge was 21 percent of the original cost of the transferred materials. Not included in the total amount was the bulk surplus property (15) transferred to Germany by the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner.

7. EUCOM Central Welfare Fund

a. The Board of Directors

Voting members of the Board of Directors of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund on 1 July 1948 were:

Brig. Gen. W. E. Bergin, EUCOM, Chairman
Brig. Gen. J. E. Powell, USAFE
Mr. R. M. Barnett, Civilian Representative, CINCEUR
Col. J. R. Urquhart, AGRC
Col. J. D. Duke, OMGUS
Lt. Col. W. Desobry, USFA

Members without vote were:

Col. S. B. Elkins, Chief, Fin Div, Custodian &
Financial Advisor
Col. W. C. Rutter, Bud and Fis Div, Fiscal Advisor
Lt. Col. A. C. Black, 1st Infantry Div, Advisor
Lt. Col. E. P. Hall, P&A Div, EUCOM
Lt. Col. B. E. Spivy, U.S. Constabulary
Maj. L. C. Coyne, USAFE, Advisor
Mr. E. Q. Adams, Assistant Custodian

b. The Establishment of Additional Welfare Funds

Central Welfare Funds for the 1st Infantry Division and for the U.S. Constabulary were established in September, giving their representatives on the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund Board of Directors the status of voting members.
(16)

c. Civilian Employee Salary Changes

A \$330 annual increase in the salaries of nonappropriated fund civilian employees was approved by the Board of Directors of the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund and the Commander in Chief, effective 1 July 1948. This paralleled an increase in the salaries of Department of the Army civilian employees and was in accordance with EUCOM policy of administering all nonappropriated fund employees according to the policies applying to appropriated fund employees. At the end of 1948, when the 25 percent overseas differential was withdrawn from Department of the Army employees, and replaced by a 10 percent post differential plus free quarters, similar provisions were made for nonappropriated fund employees.
(17)

d. Special Grants

Grants of \$70,000 and \$55,150.50 were made to the Berchtesgaden Recreation Area and the Garmisch Recreation Area, respectively. These sums, first given as loans in October, were converted into grants in December. Headquarters USAF was granted \$72,710 for furnishing day rooms (18) and service clubs for air lift personnel.

8. The Central Disbursing Office

As a result of the German Currency Reform of June 1948 all reichsmarks held by the U.S. Army Finance Officers were transferred to the Central Disbursing Office during July. After the reichsmarks accounts were verified the funds were deposited with the Foreign Exchange Depository, and the Disbursing Officer's accounts were replenished by deutsche marks at a (19) "1-tol" rate.

9. The EUCOM Army Finance School

During the last six months of 1948 the EUCOM Army Finance School (20) presented courses of instruction as shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Number of students</u>	<u>Number completing course</u>	<u>Number failed</u>	<u>Number dropped for other reasons</u>
Totals	395	369	16	10
Army supply accounting	223	213	6	4
Sales accounting and auditing	25	23	1	1
Disbursing accounting	48	41	5	2
Enlisted men's pay . .	64	59	2	3
Officers' pay	35	33	2	0

10. The Liquidation Accounts Branch

The principal activity of this branch during the last six months of 1948 was an attempt to find information about disbursing officers who had accounts with banks in England. The information was used to answer inquiries received from the Chief of Finance, Department of the Army. The accounts of one disbursing officer were closed and the funds were transferred to the United States Treasurer. In addition the Liquidation Accounts Branch attempted to locate the payees of outstanding checks drawn on local depositories. In the case of lost, stolen, or destroyed checks, (21) the payees were sent bonds of indemnity for execution.

11. Family Allowance Branch

a. Expansion of Mission

The mission of this Branch, the distribution of payment authorization forms for family allowances to dependents of enlisted men residing in Germany and Austria, was expanded to include the same service for enlisted men stationed in Greece, when that country was declared a Military (22) Payment Certificate area as of 31 December 1948. A total of 8,202 payments amounting to \$682,319.09 were made during this period. Approximately twenty-five German nationals were receiving monthly family allowance payments as a result of enlisted men's applications for the payment of these allowances for the support of their illegitimate children.

12. Savings and Life Insurance Branch

a. Training Programs

In an effort to reduce the percentage of military personnel in the European Command who held either no National Service Life Insurance or less than the maximum amount of \$10,000, two training plans were formulated for the instruction of unit savings and life insurance officers. The first plan provided for two-day insurance courses at the 7752d Finance Center for officers of tactical units. The second plan provided training and orientation of Savings and Life Insurance officers of all other company level units. These courses were conducted at the various military posts. (23)

b. U.S. Savings Bond Campaign

The Savings and Life Insurance Branch also conducted a Command-wide publicity campaign encouraging the purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds. The campaign was partially an effort to avoid a reduction in sales to civilian employees as a result of the loss of the 25 percent overseas differential. The Stars and Stripes, unit publications, and the American Forces and Blue Danube radio networks were used in the campaign. In addition, a revision of Civilian Personnel Circular No. 4 was approved to allow civilian employees to purchase bonds on the instalment plan. (24)

13. Audit Agency, European Command

The Audit Agency, European Command, operated independently as an activity of the Deputy Commander in Chief, EUCOM, under the jurisdiction of the Chief, Finance Division. The agency was responsible for the performance of all audits of accounts as directed by the Department of the Army and the Commander in Chief, EUCOM. The organization of the agency is shown in Table 22. (25)

Table 22 -- Organization of the Audit Agency, EUCOM,

31 December 1948

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>
7756th Audit Agency	Friedberg	Administrative jurisdiction over all regional detachments and Bremen Enclave, Berlin Command and AGRC in Europe*
7757th Audit Detachment	Bad Tölz	Audit jurisdiction over Military Posts of Augsburg, Munich, Garmisch; USFA; TRUST; AGRC-Mediterranean Zone and Africa-Middle East Zone.
7758th Audit Detachment	Frankfurt	Audit jurisdiction over Military Posts of Frankfurt, Wetzlar, Wiesbaden.
7759th Audit Detachment	Nürnberg	Audit jurisdiction over Military Posts of Stuttgart, Heidelberg, Würzburg, Nürnberg, and Regensburg

* Prior to 19 September the Bremen Enclave, Berlin Command, and AGRC in Europe were under the audit jurisdiction of the Frankfurt Detachment, but the establishment of audit residencies in Bremerhaven, Berlin, and Paris resulted in the change of jurisdiction.

Personnel of the regional audit detachments conducted audits of sales commissaries, stock records, nonappropriated funds, and the accounts of laundry, shoe repair, and dry cleaning installations, while personnel assigned to the 7756th Audit Agency audited civilian payroll accounts and all industrial (26) accounts. After the activation of the Accounting and Audit Procedures Branch of the Finance Division on 19 August 1948, all audits were conducted according (27) to the policies and procedures prescribed by that Branch.

14. 7756th Audit Agency (Headquarters, Audit Agency, EUCOM)

The 7756th Audit Agency, the headquarters of the Audit Agency, EUCOM, was divided into the following four branches: Administrative Branch, Military Branch, Industrial Branch, and Nonappropriated Funds Branch. A reorganization during this period resulted in additional functions for the Military Branch and the Nonappropriated Funds Branch. Previously the regional audit detachments conducting the audits had been responsible for the issuance of Certificates of Audit, Superseding Certificates of Audit, and formal reports on accounts found not in condition for audit. These functions were performed by the Review and Clearance Sections of the regional detachments until 29 July, when the Military Branch and the Nonappropriated Funds Branch of the 7756th Audit Agency assumed these responsibilities for the appropriate accounts. After the audits were performed by personnel of the regional offices the work papers and the reports of audit were forwarded to the 7756th Audit Agency, (28) which reviewed them and issued the certificates.

a. Military Branch

(1) Civilian Retirement Accounts

The project undertaken by the Civilian Payroll Section of extracting retirement data from civilian payroll records for 1947 was completed early in 1949. As information concerning retirement deductions from salaries was extracted, reports were submitted to the Civilian Retirement Accounts Branch, AGO, Charlotte, North Carolina.

(2) Audits of Italian Payroll Records

It was discovered during this period that Italian employees of the Trieste Command and the American Graves Registration units in Italy were being paid from appropriated funds. The regulations of those commands were studied to determine whether audits of those civilian payroll accounts should be included among the Audit Agency's responsibilities. The Army Audit Agency, Department of the Army, decided that those accounts were not subject to audit by the U.S. Army since the employees were actually paid by the Italian government in accordance with Italian labor laws and the Italian government was reimbursed for those salaries and wages by the United States. This ruling also applied to indigenous employees of the United States Army in North Africa. (29)

(3) Audits of Military Accounts

Audits of military accounts were conducted during the last six months of 1948 as follows:

Total	766
Civilian payroll.	21
Stocks records (property) . .	360
Sales commissary.	340
Laundry, dry cleaning, and shoe repair installations .	45

In addition, the Branch conducted seven surveys of civilian payroll accounts to determine the progress being made in correcting unsatisfactory conditions revealed by previous audits. Audits of Civilian Payroll Accounts were made by personnel assigned to the 7756th Audit Agency, while the other accounts were audited by personnel of the regional audit detachments and audit residencies. (30)

b. Industrial Branch

A total of 129 audits and accounting surveys of industrial accounts were completed during this period. All industrial audits were conducted by personnel of the 7756th Audit Agency, since no auditors were assigned to the regional detachments. An accounting system for U.S. Government property furnished to German contractors and suppliers was established by the EUCOM technical services, and audits of these accounts were begun. The audit responsibility for all hospital funds in the European Command was vested in the Industrial Branch of the Audit Agency (31) during this period.

c. Nonappropriated Funds Branch

During this period the requirements for audits of nonappropriated funds were changed. All funds under the audit jurisdiction of the Audit Agency were required to be audited semiannually, and special audits were required upon a change of fund custodian or upon the inactivation of a fund. Other unscheduled or nonroutine audits could be performed at the direction (32) of the Chief, Finance Division, EUCOM. The Chief, Finance Division, directed that the Central Welfare Fund and the U.S. Officers' and non- (33) commissioned Officers' Club Fund be audited quarterly. By 31 December, (34) audits of 509 nonappropriated funds had been conducted.

15. EUCOM Audit Fund

a. Establishment and Redesignation

On 7 July 1947 the Nonappropriated Funds Audit Fund was established as a special staff section fund under the jurisdiction of the Chief of

Finance for the purpose of controlling and administering all personnel engaged in the audit of nonappropriated funds in the European Command. In addition the payments for personal services, travel, per diem, and other miscellaneous expenses in connection with the nonappropriated funds audit program were made by this fund. (35) On 12 July 1948, this fund was redesignated the EUCOM Audit Fund and formally established on an operating basis, with a constitution and by-laws approved by the Chief, Finance Division. (36)

b. The Fund Council

The control of the Audit Fund, according to the new constitution, was vested in a council composed as follows: Deputy Chief, Finance Division, Chairman; Chief, EUCOM Audit Agency, member; Chief, Nonappropriated Funds Audit Branch, EUCOM Audit Agency, member; Chief, Central Welfare Fund Branch, Finance Division, member without vote. The Council was empowered to prepare and adopt by-laws prescribing policies and procedures for the control, supervision, and administration of the fund; to establish policies governing all phases of employment of civilian employees paid from the fund; and upon inactivation of the fund to transfer all monies to the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund. All action taken by the Council was subject to the approval of the Chief, Finance Division, EUCOM. (37)

c. Council Functions

The functions of the Council in connection with the employment of civilian employees paid from the Audit Fund included the following: (38) (1) to determine the number and salaries of civilians employed by the fund; (2) to establish policies governing all phases of employment of the employees of

the fund, including the purposes for which the funds could be expended, employment agreements, claims, complaints, and termination of employment agreements; (3) to request funds from the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund; and (4) to issue a Standing Operating Procedure to govern the civilian employees of the fund.

d. Receipts and Expenditures

Receipts of the fund were derived from the EUCOM Central Welfare Fund and from refunds on expenditures for travel and personnel salaries. Expenditures could be made to cover the following: (1) expenses incurred in the administration and operation of the fund; (2) salaries of civilian employees of the fund, including payments to the Collector of Internal Revenue for income tax withheld from salaries; and (3) travel, per diem and miscellaneous expenses in connection with the audit of nonappropriated funds in the Command.

e. Conditions of Employment and Administration

An employment agreement binding on both parties was signed by the employee and employer; conditions of employment for employees of the Audit Fund were designed to parallel as closely as possible those established by the Department of the Army for appropriated fund employees. Administrative functions in connection with the fund were performed by the Central Welfare Fund Branch, Finance Division, EUCOM.

FOOTNOTES

1. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 1; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 1.
2. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 4; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, - p. 4.
3. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 6.
4. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 8.
5. EUCOM Fin Div Off Memo 207, 19 Aug 48.
6. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 11-12; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, pp. 9-10.
7. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 13-14; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, pp. 11-12.
8. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 13; interv with Capt. Thaddeus Klemens, Delinquent Accounts Sec, Accounting and Audit Procedures Br, Fin Div, EUCOM, 14 Dec 48.
9. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 16; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 15.
10. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 16; interv with Mr. J.D. O'Shea, Chf, Foreign Accounts Br, Fin Div, 5 Oct 48.
11. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 16; interv with Mr. J. D. O'Shea, Chf, Foreign Accounts Br, Fin Div, 5 Oct 48.
12. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 17; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 15; interv with Mr. D. B. Bussey, Foreign Accounts Br, Fin Div, 30 Nov 48.
13. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 17; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, pp. 14-15; interv with Mr. J. D. O'Shea, Chf, Foreign Accounts Br, 5 Oct 49.
14. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 17; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 15.
15. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 18.
16. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 26.

17. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 26; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, pp. 23-24.
18. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, pp. 23-24.
19. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 38.
20. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 39; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 34.
21. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 19.
22. EUCOM Fin Div EFB No. 174, sec II, 3 Dec 48.
23. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 21.
24. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, pp. 21-22.
25. EUCOM Audit Agency Instructions No. 22, Change 1, 29 Jul 48, and No. 22, Change 2, 19 Sep 48.
26. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 28-35.
27. EUCOM Fin Div Office Memo No. 207, 19 Aug 48.
28. EUCOM Audit Agency Instructions 53, 29 Jul 48.
29. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 29-31; interv with Lt. Col. W. C. Howell, Chf, Audit Br, Off of the Comp, EUCOM, 7 Oct 48.
30. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, pp. 30-31; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 27.
31. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep, p. 31.
32. EUCOM Wkly Dir No. 24, sec IV, 27 Aug 48.
33. Ibid, p. 32.
34. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 32; 1 Oct - 31 Dec 48, p. 28.
35. IRS, EUCOM DCoFS to CoFF, 3 Jun 47, sub: Audit of Nonappropriated Funds.
36. EUCOM Fin Div Rpt of Opr, 1 Jul - 30 Sep 48, p. 27.

37. EUCOM Audit Fund, Constitution, sec I-IV.
38. EUCOM Audit Fund By-laws, Article C.
39. EUCOM Audit Fund, By-laws, Articles M and N.
40. EUCOM, Audit Fund SOP, sec IV.

